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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 20 NO. 3

THIRD QUARTER 1983

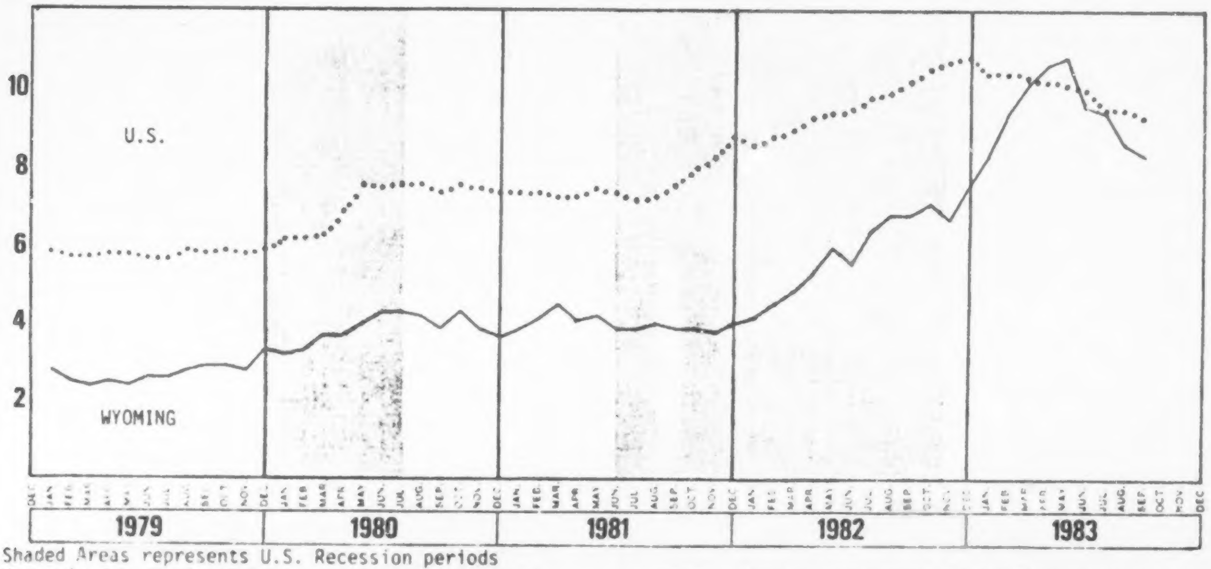
HELP US KEEP DOWN THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

Due to the increasing costs of materials, printing, and mailing we would like to scale down the costs of our publications, including the Labor Force Trends. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE RECEIVING THIS PUBLICATION, PLEASE RETURN THE ADDRESSED POST CARD INSIDE. If we do not receive the post card your name will be taken off our subscription list and you will no longer receive the Labor Force Trends. Comments and suggestions on this publication are welcome and space has been provided on the post card for this purpose.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS TO 9.3 PERCENT

U.S. unemployment has declined by 1.6 million individuals since last December, when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.8 percent. The number of unemployed people in September was over 10.4 million, down 892,000 from September

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1979-1983



Shaded Areas represents U.S. Recession periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment Security

1982 level when the rate was 10.2 percent. The September rate, 9.3 percent, was the lowest rate since March of 1982 when the rate was 9.0 percent.

In September the number of long-term unemployed, those people out of work for 15 weeks or more, edged downward over the month to 3.9 million and comprised 38 percent of the total jobless. The number of discouraged workers, people who want to work but are not seeking jobs because they believe they cannot find any, stood at 1.6 million in the third quarter of this year.

However, in spite of the discouraged worker and long-term unemployed, 4.1 million more people were working in September than there were in September of 1981, a gain in excess of four percent.

The just announced October national rate fell to 8.8 percent. This is the lowest rate recorded in over a year and a half, down a full two percent from last December's high of 10.8 percent. In October there were 9.9 million out of work, the lowest number since February 1982.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DECLINE AT 8.3 PERCENT

Statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment, at 8.3 percent in September, fell for the fourth month in a row. The third quarter averaged 8.8 percent, 9.4 percent for the nation, and was down from the second quarter average of 10.3 percent, 10.1 percent for the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBERS 18,100 IN SEPTEMBER

Over 18,100 persons were without jobs in September in Wyoming, substantially less than the 1983 high, thus far, of 28,800 recorded in April. September's unemployment is still over 20 percent above the 14,885 unemployed in September 1982.

Wyoming unemployment benefit payments to individuals in September totaled over $4.0 million, 22 percent less than August and over $1.5 million less than was paid out in September 1982. The average weekly benefit payment was $141.96, down from $150.67 a year ago.

THE SHRINKING JOB MARKET

The fact that the seasonally adjusted Wyoming unemployment rate has gone from 10.8 percent in May to 8.3 percent in September, a sharper decline than the nation, does not mean an economic recovery is taking place. In September the number of people working, total employment, stood at almost 245,300 which was virtually the same as a year ago and down around four percent from the September 1981 count of 254,400. By comparison, the nation has seen a two year employment gain in excess of four percent, or 4.1 million additional workers.

Wyoming's shrinking working population appears to be the result of a continuing outmigration of some of the jobless back to families, homes, or greener pastures in other states, due to the lack of employment opportunities here. This weak job market is evidenced by the increasing number of individuals who have exhausted all their unemployment insurance benefits and continue to be unemployed. The number of unemployed exhaustees is double that of a year ago and over four times as great when compared to September 1981. In addition, although no statistics are available, more unemployed Wyoming workers appear to be leaving the labor force because they feel no jobs are available for their occupational skill.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

In August, the latest data available for all states, Wyoming ranked 32nd in the nation with a 7.6 percent unadjusted unemployment rate, compared to the U.S. rate of 9.2 percent and Wyoming's ranking of 18th for the month of May. Of the contiguous states, Idaho, Utah, and Montana had higher rates of 9.1, 8.2, and 7.7 percent. South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado had lower rates at 4.3, 4.9, and 6.5 percent. West Virginia and Michigan continued with the highest unemployment at 16.7 and 13.4 percent. On the other hand, New Hampshire had the lowest unemployment, 4.1 percent, followed by North and South Dakota at 4.2 and 4.3 percent.

LATE SUMMER TRENDS

As September is generally the month with the lowest unadjusted unemployment, a comparison is made of the unemployment rates of September of years past, for Wyoming and the U.S.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Wyoming	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.2	5.7	6.9
U.S.	7.4	6.6	5.7	5.6	7.1	7.3	9.7	8.8

WYOMING COVERED WORKERS EARN $17,680 A YEAR

At $340, the First Quarter, 1983, covered weekly wage was down slightly, less than one percent from the First Quarter of 1982. This compares to a gain of 4.8 percent, $330 to $346 a week, from 1981 to 1982 and a gain of 10.3 percent from 1980 to 1981.

Covered workers in Campbell County averaged $426 a week, or $22,152 in wages; over the year, the average weekly wage decreased $3. Other counties following Campbell are: Sweetwater, $414 a week, Uinta, $375, Natrona, $371 and Lincoln $368 a week. Goshen County had the lowest weekly wage of $225 a week. Normally, those areas that are active in energy related industries have the highest wages and those that are primarily agricultural and trade oriented have the lowest incomes.

WYOMING EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE CONTINUES AT ABOUT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

Thus far, through September of 1983, the employed labor force is down about one percent from the first nine months of 1982. The Third Quarter, 1983, in addition, showed no promise as the number of workers remained virtually identical compared to the previous year's third quarter.

Recent growth in heavy construction and, to a much lesser degree, manufacturing, has been primarily responsible for keeping employment at about last year's level in the third quarter. The construction gain was substantial, at 22 percent annually, and was due generally to heavy construction encouraged by good weather. In addition, mining, finance, insurance & real estate, and government employment remained at about last year's level during the third quarter. See Table 3 for additional information.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - SEPTEMBER 1983

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	WYOMING
Manufacturing	$ 362.64	$ 334.02
Mining	486.49	482.80
Construction	456.44	I.N.A.
Trans., & Public Utilities	430.81	I.N.A.
Trade	208.63	I.N.A.
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	263.52	I.N.A.
Services	239.11	I.N.A.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

With a rate of 6.9 percent, September was the fifth month in a row that the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate declined in Wyoming. In spite of this decline, however, this was the highest unemployment ever recorded for September since unemployment statistics were first compiled for the state and areas back in 1960. The 23 counties have reflected this encouraging seasonal trend with nine counties, in September, having unemployment at the same level or lower than a year ago. The remaining fourteen counties continued with unemployment above last year's level.

In addition, in September, for the first time in a year no double digit unemployment occurred. Carbon and Natrona counties had the highest rates at 9.7 and 9.1 percent and Teton and Goshen counties, whose economies do not depend on the energy sector, had the lowest unemployment at 3.3 and 3.6 percent.

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT UPS AND DOWNS

While the statewide employed labor force is down over four percent from September 1981, the 23 Wyoming counties indicate a wide variation in growth patterns. Teton and Uinta counties indicated substantial growth, 10 and 16 percent, over the past two years. Growth was also registered in Big Horn, Campbell, Crook, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Park, Sheridan and Sublette counties.

Employment declines have been severe, since September 1981, in Natrona County, down over 4,900 workers or 12 percent. Sweetwater had the second highest people loss, at 2,100 workers. Carbon was down 15 percent, Lincoln and Platte, both down 13 percent, Fremont, down nine percent, and Converse was down seven percent.

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME RANKS FIFTH IN 1982

Revised U.S. Department of Commerce data places the Wyoming per capita income at $12,372, up a meager 1.3 percent annually and ranking 5th amoung the states. It continued to rank the highest in the Rocky Mountain area and was 11.4 percent above the national average of $11,107. However, the state fared poorly ranking 48th in annual growth compared to the U.S. gain of 5.0 percent. Listed below is the Wyoming ranking with the 10 highest states. For more detail see the graph on Page 6.

State	Per Capita Income 1982	Gain Over 1981	Percent Of National Average
Alaska	$ 16,257	9.1%	146
Connecticut	13,748	7.0	124
New Jersey	13,039	7.0	118
California	12,567	4.2	113
Wyoming	12,372	1.3	111
New York	12,314	7.3	111
Colorado	12,302	8.0	111
Maryland	12,238	6.2	110
Illinois	12,100	4.2	109
Massachusetts	12,088	7.5	109
United States	11,107	5.0	100

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1983	301.8	292.6	326.4	239.5	200.4	303.7	361.2
Annual % Change	2.9	1.7	2.1	5.6	2.8	2.8	7.5

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1983	300.8	292.6	325.3	238.9	199.3	305.5	359.2
Annual % Change	2.7	1.7	1.7	5.5	2.7	2.9	7.6

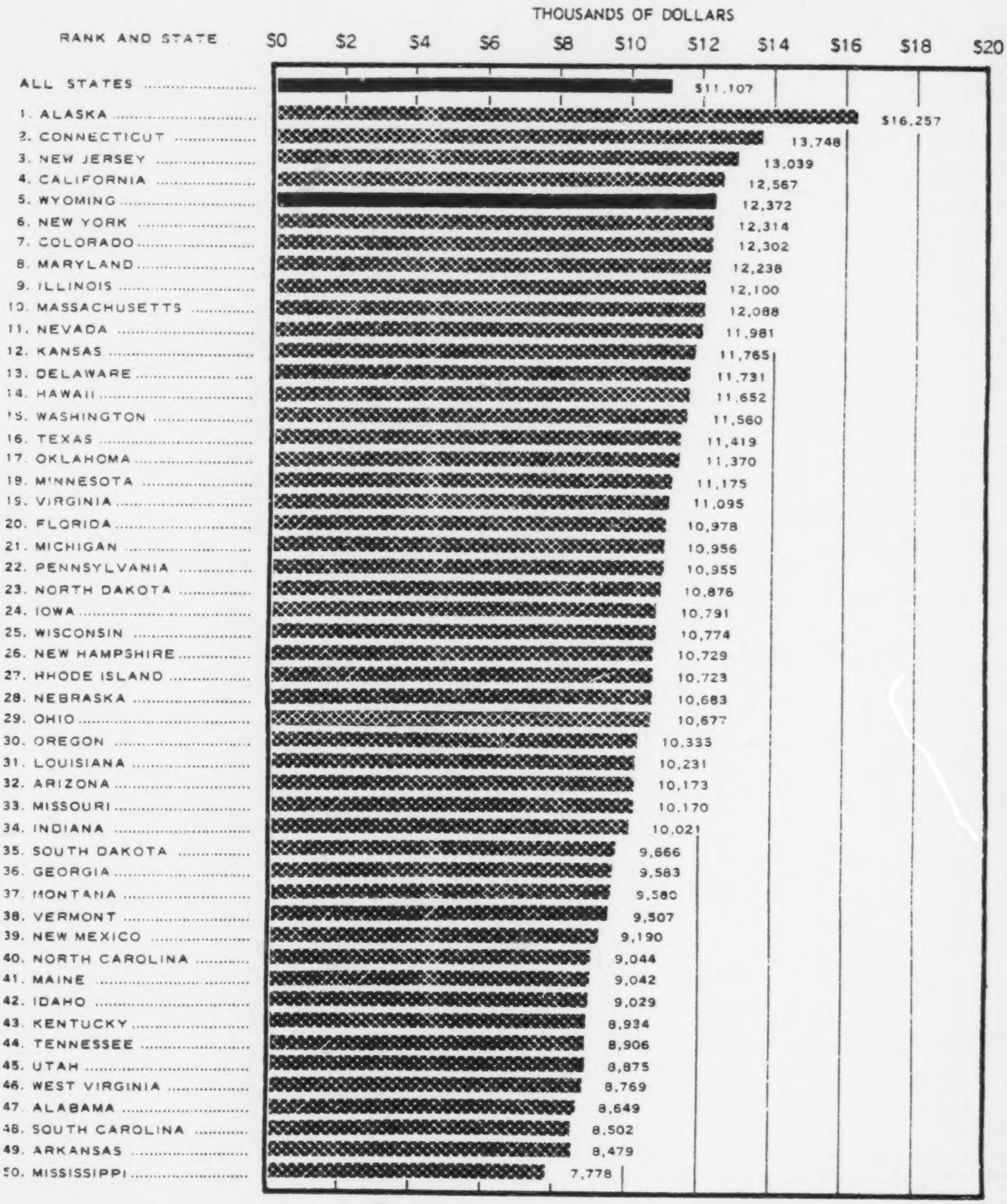
PLEASE HELP IMPROVE OUR DATA

Much of the information that is contained in this report is based on labor market information that is furnished to us by employers on a voluntary basis. This data is used in cooperative programs with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in which employment and unemployment statistics are compiled and published for certain industries and areas. Many employers have refused or have discontinued to participate in these programs. This has resulted in the deterioration in the quality of data that is published.

We ask your assistance in the improvement of the quality of our statistics, by participating in our current employment statistics program. Monthly reports from each employer are kept confidential and data is published only in summary form. In this time of economic stress, more business firms and government agencies are interested in labor force information - we hope to make ours the best available. If you are not now supplying us with data - we ask that you please begin.

For further information concerning your participation in this program, please call (307) 235-3648.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 1982



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 9-2-83 No. E-340

TABLE 1
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO SEP 1983 FROM		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
SELECTED CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT DATA							
Employed Labor Force	245,264	244,686	244,544	245,932	0.2	0.3	- 0.3
a) Covered Employment 2/	195,800	195,300	196,000	208,297	0.3	- 0.1	- 6.0
b) Agriculture 3/	16,772	16,772	16,941	17,081	0.0	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	6.9%	7.6%	8.7%	5.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	8.3%	8.6%	9.4%	6.9%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate-U.S.A.	8.8%	9.2%	9.4%	9.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	9.3%	9.5%	9.5%	10.2%	XXX	XXX	XXX
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE							
Claims Filed in Local Offices	28,261	29,426	34,613	38,065	- 4.0	- 18.4	- 25.8
a) Initial - Regular	2,477	2,816	3,503	3,752	- 12.0	- 29.3	- 34.0
Weeks Compensated	28,370	34,251	42,480	36,940	- 12.0	- 33.2	- 23.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,027,482	$ 5,175,789	$ 6,466,146	$ 5,565,663	- 22.2	- 37.7	- 27.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 141.96	$ 151.11	$ 152.22	$ 150.67	- 6.1	- 6.7	- 5.8
Insured Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	3.5%	XXX	XXX	XXX
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE							
New Applications Received	4,942	3,537	3,665	6,106	39.7	34.8	- 19.1
Non-Agri. Openings Received	2,994	2,465	2,533	3,622	21.5	18.2	- 17.3
Non-Agri. Placements	4,385	2,984	3,160	3,432	47.0	38.8	27.8
PRICE INDEXES - 1967=100							
Consumer Price Index							
All Urban - All Items	301.8	300.3	299.3	293.3	0.5	0.8	2.9
Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	300.8	299.5	298.2	292.8	0.4	0.9	2.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities	305.3	304.9	303.2	299.3	0.1	0.7	2.0
Retail Prices of Food	292.6	292.2	292.0	287.6	0.1	0.2	1.7

1/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures. 2/ Covered under Wyoming U.I Law, not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 2-A
WYOMING TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO SEP 1983 FROM		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
Statewide	263,373	264,776	267,964	260,817	- 0.5	- 1.7	1.0
Albany	14,020	13,667	13,725	13,478	2.6	2.1	4.0
Big Horn	6,097	6,058	6,104	6,133	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Campbell	20,793	21,089	21,399	21,091	- 1.4	- 2.8	- 1.4
Carbon	10,274	10,159	10,506	10,459	1.1	- 2.2	- 1.8
Converse	7,870	8,047	8,085	7,876	- 2.2	- 2.7	- 0.1
Crook	2,928	2,819	2,849	2,693	3.9	2.8	8.7
Fremont	17,365	17,353	17,849	17,390	0.1	- 2.7	- 0.1
Goshen	6,511	6,396	6,429	6,264	1.8	1.3	3.9
Hot Springs	2,881	2,756	2,764	2,734	4.5	4.2	5.4
Johnson	4,178	3,992	4,079	3,867	4.7	2.4	8.0
Laramie	33,390	33,337	33,636	32,212	0.2	- 0.7	3.7
Lincoln	5,723	5,567	5,852	5,951	2.8	- 2.2	- 3.8
Natrona	41,710	41,547	42,181	43,595	0.4	- 1.1	- 4.3
Niobrara	1,533	1,560	1,605	1,442	- 1.7	- 4.5	6.3
Park	14,759	16,170	16,172	14,523	- 8.7	- 8.7	1.6
Platte	4,381	4,362	4,366	4,306	0.4	0.3	1.7
Sheridan	12,935	12,883	12,833	12,390	0.4	0.8	4.4
Sublette	3,012	2,922	2,898	2,830	3.1	3.9	6.4
Sweetwater	24,035	24,490	24,741	24,288	- 1.9	- 2.9	- 1.0
Teton	9,218	10,061	9,849	8,736	- 8.4	- 6.4	5.5
Uinta	10,678	10,674	10,997	9,545	0.0	- 2.9	11.9
Washakie	5,264	5,229	5,318	5,216	0.7	- 1.0	0.9
Weston	3,817	3,639	3,728	3,798	4.9	2.4	0.5

1/ Latest month data is subject to revision. Prior month's data are revised figures.

TABLE 2-B
WYOMING TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT				UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
Statewide	18,109	20,090	23,420	14,885	6.9	7.6	8.7	5.7
Albany	763	764	916	542	5.4	5.6	6.7	4.0
Big Horn	316	411	546	515	5.2	6.8	8.9	8.4
Campbell	1,207	1,268	1,604	970	5.8	6.0	7.5	4.6
Carbon	996	1,098	1,355	753	9.7	10.8	12.9	7.2
Converse	470	594	690	473	6.0	7.4	8.5	6.0
Crook	157	152	158	93	5.4	5.4	5.5	3.5
Fremont	1,457	1,587	2,039	1,243	8.4	9.1	11.4	7.1
Goshen	237	351	403	277	3.6	5.5	6.3	4.4
Hot Springs	148	137	183	140	5.1	5.0	6.6	5.1
Johnson	184	187	237	210	4.4	4.7	5.8	5.4
Laramie	2,164	2,176	2,388	1,305	6.5	6.5	7.1	4.1
Lincoln	487	553	746	553	8.5	9.9	12.7	9.3
Natrona	3,794	4,097	4,955	3,220	9.1	9.9	11.7	7.4
Niobrara	102	112	156	84	6.7	7.2	9.7	5.8
Park	578	640	744	717	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.9
Platte	350	418	377	252	8.0	9.6	8.6	5.9
Sheridan	922	934	957	765	7.1	7.2	7.5	6.2
Sublette	148	212	172	130	4.9	7.3	5.9	4.6
Sweetwater	2,062	2,555	2,634	1,392	8.6	10.4	10.6	5.7
Teton	302	337	388	285	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.3
Uinta	783	934	1,106	465	7.3	8.8	10.1	4.9
Washakie	222	333	369	278	4.2	6.4	6.9	5.3
Weston	260	241	298	224	6.8	6.6	8.0	5.9

TABLE 3
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO SEP 1983 FROM		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
WYOMING							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	219.2	214.6	214.1	221.7	2.1	2.4	- 1.1
Manufacturing	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.1	- 1.0	0.0	4.4
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	0.0	2.1	9.1
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	- 2.1	- 2.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	209.7	205.0	204.6	212.6	2.3	2.5	- 1.4
Mining	37.5	37.4	36.3	37.7	0.3	3.3	- 0.5
Contract Construction	24.2	24.7	26.0	19.4	- 2.0	- 6.9	24.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.1	16.2	16.5	17.3	- 0.6	- 2.4	- 6.9
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	- 3.0	- 8.6	- 11.1
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	- 3.1	0.0	0.0
Utilities	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.4	3.1	- 1.5	- 10.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	47.3	48.0	47.8	49.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 4.1
Wholesale Trade	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.3	0.0	1.1	- 10.7
Retail Trade	38.1	38.8	38.7	39.0	- 1.8	- 1.6	- 2.3
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.0	- 5.0	- 1.7	- 5.0
Food Stores	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	1.9	0.0	1.9
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.4	- 4.5	- 5.9	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.4	13.5	13.4	14.0	- 0.7	0.0	- 4.3
Other Retail Trade	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 1.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 2.6
Services	31.9	32.7	32.4	34.6	- 2.4	- 1.5	- 7.8
Personal Services	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	- 7.1	- 7.1	- 13.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.7	- 1.6	0.0	7.0
Government	45.2	38.4	38.0	46.6	17.7	18.9	- 3.0
Federal Government	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 12.2
State & Local Government	38.0	31.1	30.7	38.4	22.2	23.8	- 1.0
State Government	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.6	5.3	2.1	3.1
Local Government	28.1	21.7	21.0	28.8	29.5	33.8	- 2.4

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO SEP 1983 FROM		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
CASPER (Natrona County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	37.8	36.8	36.5	40.5	2.7	3.6	- 6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	- 6.7
Durable Goods	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	- 10.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	10.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	- 20.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	36.4	35.4	35.1	39.0	2.8	3.7	- 6.7
Mining	6.6	6.4	6.2	7.2	3.1	6.5	- 8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.7	3.4	7.0	- 9.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	- 3.8	- 3.8	- 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.1	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 6.9
Wholesale Trade	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	- 2.6	0.0	- 9.8
Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 3.4	- 5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	- 5.6	- 5.6	- 5.6
Services	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	- 8.2
Government	5.7	4.7	4.5	6.3	- 21.3	26.7	- 9.5
Federal Government	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	11.1	- 11.1	- 11.1
State & Local Government	4.9	3.8	3.6	5.4	28.9	36.1	- 9.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO SEP 1983 FROM		
	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	30.4	29.9	30.0	30.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	- 20.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.2	28.7	28.8	28.6	1.7	1.4	2.1
Contract Construction	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	- 8.7	- 4.5	23.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	- 2.8	- 7.9	- 12.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.5
Wholesale Trade	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	6.7	6.7	23.1
Retail Trade	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.8	- 1.6	- 1.6	5.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	0.0	2.2	- 9.8
Government	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.9	7.7	6.5
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	8.7
State & Local Government	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	12.3	10.6	5.8

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING AND THE U.S.A.

INDUSTRY AREA	SEP 1983	AUG 1983	JUL 1983	SEP 1982
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - U.S.A.				
Manufacturing	$ 362.64	$ 353.36	$ 354.40	$ 334.15
Mining	486.49	480.38	475.31	461.58
Construction	456.44	449.92	450.00	432.21
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	430.81	419.44	425.71	405.85
Trade	208.63	209.30	210.60	200.30
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	263.52	261.00	264.99	249.09
Services	239.11	237.66	237.66	228.57
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - WYOMING				
Manufacturing	$ 334.02	$ 339.34	$ 329.35	$ 311.45
Mining	482.80	480.35	480.54	448.88
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	40.7	40.2	40.0	38.9
Manufacturing - Wyoming	37.7	38.3	37.9	36.3
Mining - U.S.A.	42.9	42.7	42.1	42.0
Mining - Wyoming	40.1	39.6	39.1	37.5
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	$ 8.91	$ 8.79	$ 8.86	$ 8.59
Manufacturing - Wyoming	8.86	8.86	8.69	8.58
Mining - U.S.A.	11.34	11.25	11.29	10.99
Mining - Wyoming	12.04	12.13	12.29	11.97

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 20 NO. 4 FOURTH QUARTER 1983

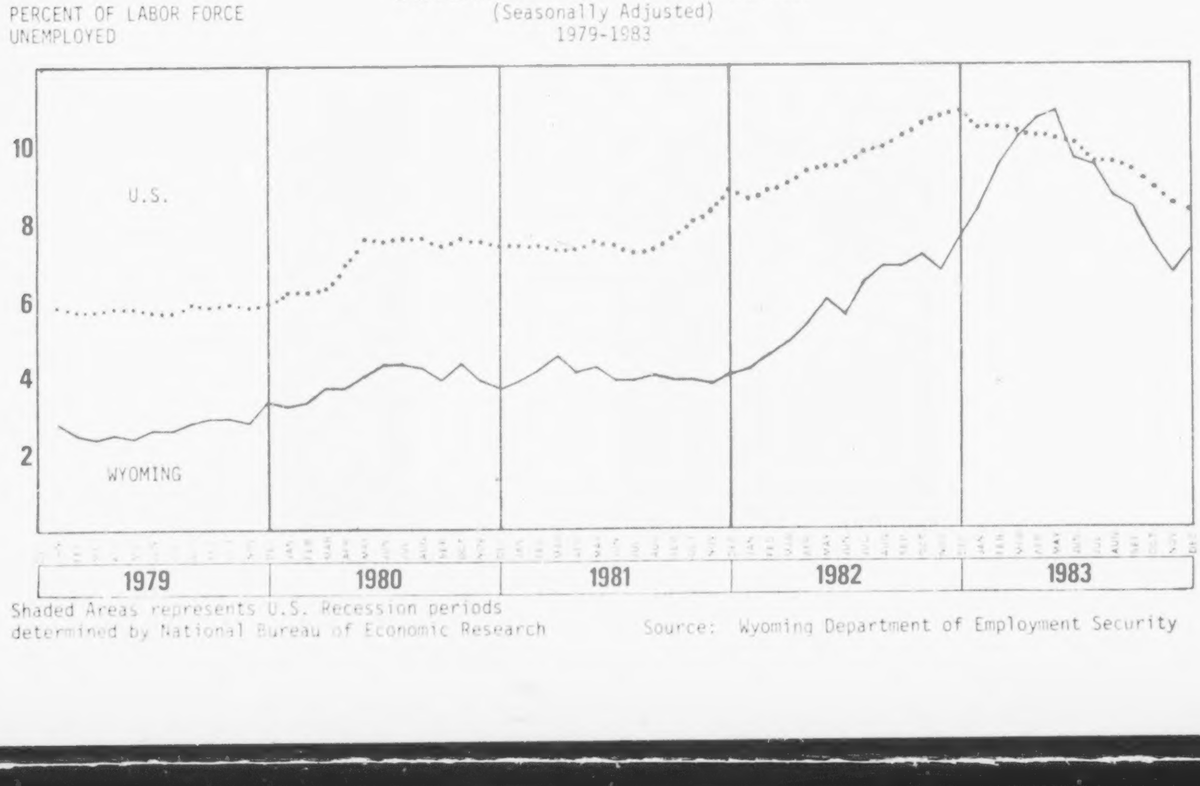
LABOR FORCE TRENDS RETURNS TO A MONTHLY PUBLICATION

In the following months the Labor Force Trends will once again become a monthly publication. The format and content will remain the same, but in the future the information will be available on a monthly basis.

NATIONAL SCENE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Seen from the graph on this page is an over-the-year drop in the nation's unemployment rates. In December 1983 there were 2.7 million fewer people unemployed than there were in December 1982. The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has gone from 10.7 percent to 8.2 percent between December 1982 and December 1983. The number of employed people jumped from nearly 99 million to almost 103 million for a gain of four percent over that same 12-month period.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1979-1983



Shaded Areas represents U.S. Recession periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment Security

Those people out of work for 15 weeks or more are considered the long-term unemployed. The figure of 4.7 million recorded in December 1982 dropped to 3.4 million in December 1983.

Job losers are unemployed because they were laid off or permanently separated from their jobs. Over the year eighty percent of the overall reduction in joblessness took place among those job losers. The remaining 20 percent of the reduction was accounted for by some of the job leavers, new entrants and re-entrants finding work.

The just announced seasonally adjusted national rate for January fell to 8.0 percent. This is the lowest rate recorded since October of 1981. In January an estimated nine million people were out of work. This compared to the national figure of nearly 10.4 million unemployed in September of 1983.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINED FOR SIX STRAIGHT MONTHS

From May through October 1983, the statewide total unemployment rate dropped an average of 0.6 percent a month. This year's high was 10.3 percent in April. The year's low of 6.5 percent recorded in October jumped to 6.8 percent in November and in December increased again to 7.3 percent. The fourth quarter average of 6.9 was a drop from the third quarter average of 7.5 percent. This 6.9 percent also compares favorably with the 7.2 percent average of 1982's fourth quarter.

OVER 18,000 WITHOUT JOBS IN DECEMBER

Wyoming's total number of unemployed in December 1983 was 18,178, which was down from the December 1982 figure of 19,737. This is also 32 percent less than the high of 26,554 experienced in April 1983.

In December, Wyoming unemployment benefit payments totaled nearly $3.9 million. This is 46 percent more than the $2.6 million paid in October of 1983. However, it is also interesting to note that this $3.9 million is a decrease of 53 percent from the $8.3 million paid in December of 1982.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

September 1983 employment reached an all-time high of nearly 258,000. However, most years see an employment drop during the fourth quarter, and 1983 was no exception. Employment in December was 231,363 which was a 10 percent drop from September.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY LAGS IN WYOMING

On the following page is some annual average labor force data for the last five years. Keep in mind that the labor force is the sum of those employed and those considered unemployed. In some cases they don't add to total because of rounding. Also remember that the unemployment rate is simply the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total labor force.

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Avg. Ann. Change
LABOR FORCE	224,000	235,000	251,000	256,000	262,000	4.2
EMPLOYMENT	217,000	225,000	241,000	241,000	240,000	2.6
UNEMPLOYMENT	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000	40.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.8	4.0	4.1	5.8	8.4	XXX

In 1979 Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rates were the lowest in the nation for the seven month period of April through October. Obviously 1979 through 1981 were the boom years for the state's economy. However, note the trend for the employment figures, especially for the last three years. While the labor force was growing by five to six thousand a year the number of people employed stayed the same or decreased slightly. The result is that the number of unemployed more than doubled from 10,000 to 22,000 in two years.

RECOVERY IN WYOMING?

As noted in the third quarter's Trends, the declines recorded in the number of unemployed for the last six months does not necessarily signal a recovery for the Cowboy state. Close inspection reveals that the total labor force has also been decreasing, although not quite as fast.

There are several other reasons why Wyoming has yet to recover from the recession. The nation's factories and utilities that use Wyoming's energy resources do not call for more of those resources until they have used the inventories that were stockpiled during the recession. Thus Wyoming's recovery will lag several month's behind that of the nation.

Also, many people who have exhausted all their unemployment insurance benefits continue to be unemployed. Many authorities contend that a substantial portion of the jobless have left the state to return to families and/or look for work elsewhere. In addition, there are many people without jobs who are discouraged and and are no longer looking for employment. Because they aren't looking for a job they are not considered unemployed.

WYOMING COUNTY TRENDS

The state's total labor force declined by nearly 10 percent from September to December. All 23 counties posted declines. During the same time-span employment also dropped by 10 percent, whereas unemployment grew by 4 percent.

Natrona County accounted for 21 percent of the total number of unemployed in July, but in December the 2,787 unemployed represented 15 percent. The closing of U.S. Steel's Atlantic City iron ore mine on October 1 continued to paint a bleak picture for Fremont county into December. The year ending month shows 2,277 unemployed in Fremont county. Their unemployment rate of 11.9 percent in December was the highest in the state.

Lincoln and Platte counties also saw their unemployment rates jump back up to double digits in December. While the statewide rate went from 6.5 percent in October to 7.3 percent in December, Lincoln county went from 7.7 percent to 10.0 percent and Platte county went from 7.9 percent to 10.4 percent during the same period. The next two highest counties, Carbon and Sheridan, had December rates of 9.3 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. Counties with the lowest rates were: Hot Springs at 3.5 percent, Niobrara at 4.4 percent, and Park with a December rate of 4.6 percent.

Manufacturing industries saw an employment decline of nearly 900 between October and December. Construction also declined by about 700 during the same time period. The rest of the industries declined slightly except for Government, which increased by 700 over those two months.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

December data ranks Wyoming at 32nd in the nation with a 7.3 percent unadjusted unemployment rate. Wyoming's neighboring states are ranked: Montana 21st, with an 8.8 percent rate; Idaho 23rd, with an 8.0 percent rate; Utah 26th, with an 7.9 percent rate; Colorado 46th, with a 5.3 percent rate; and South Dakota 48th, with 5.3 percent rate. New Hampshire continued to have the lowest unemployment at 4.3 percent, while West Virginia and Alabama had the highest unemployment with 15.7 and 12.3 percent respectively.

WAGE AND SALARY INFORMATION

According to information recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wyoming ranked fifth (including Washington, D.C.) in average annual pay for 1982. The $17,990 a year figure was a 4.4 percent increase over 1981. The United States average increased as a whole by 6.6 percent, to $16,732 a year. By percent increase, Wyoming ranked 47th out of 51, which further shows the extent to which the recession has hurt the state.

These figures are for workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs. In 1982, UI covered 88.8 percent of all workers in the United States.

Of the 314 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), Casper, Wyoming ranked 15th in average annual pay and 291st in percent change between 1981 and 1982. Covered workers in Casper averaged $19,464 in annual pay for 1982.

In the third quarter of 1983, Wyoming's covered workers earned an average of $336.23 a week. Campbell county workers averaged $428.35 a week, which was a 13 percent drop from the third quarter of 1982. Other counties following Campbell are: Sweetwater at $428 a week, Unita $384, Natrona $374, and Lincoln $358. Lowest was Goshen county at $256 a week.

From Table 4 it can be seen that miners are paid more in Wyoming than they are nationally. Conversely, manufacturing pays more in the rest of the states than here in Wyoming. This helps illustrate the relative importance of mining to Wyoming and manufacturing to the United States as a whole.

TABLE 1
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO DEC 1983 FROM		
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
SELECTED CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT DATA							
Employed Labor Force	231,363	238,880	247,583	231,031	- 3.1	- 6.6	0.1
a) Covered Employment 2/	179,700	184,300	189,100	192,152	- 2.5	- 5.0	- 6.5
b) Agriculture 3/	10,270	11,539	13,418	10,459	- 11.0	- 23.5	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	7.3%	6.8%	6.5%	8.0%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	7.2%	6.6%	7.3%	7.8%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate-U.S.A.	8.0%	8.1%	8.4%	10.5%	XXX	XXX	XXX
Seasonally Adjusted	8.2%	8.4%	8.8%	10.7%	XXX	XXX	XXX
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE							
Claims Filed in Local Offices	34,075	25,103	21,720	58,433	35.7	56.9	- 41.7
a) Initial - Regular	3,575	3,967	2,965	5,977	- 9.9	20.6	- 40.2
Weeks Compensated	30,272	22,435	21,368	34,493	34.9	41.7	- 12.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,884,906	$ 2,881,170	$ 2,661,187	$ 8,281,794	34.8	46.0	- 25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 128.33	$ 128.42	$ 124.50	$ 151.64	- 0.1	3.1	- 15.5
Insured Unemployment Rate-Wyo.	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	5.2%	XXX	XXX	XXX
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE							
New Applications Received	3,409	3,242	2,708	4,839	5.2	25.9	- 29.6
Non-Agri. Openings Received	1,566	1,678	2,284	2,640	- 6.7	- 31.4	- 40.7
Non-Agri. Placements	2,269	2,170	2,007	1,550	4.6	13.1	46.4
PRICE INDEXES - 1967=100							
Consumer Price Index							
All Urban - All Items	303.5	303.1	302.6	292.4	0.1	0.3	3.8
Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	301.5	301.4	301.3	292.0	0.0	0.1	3.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	306.0	305.6	306.3	300.7	0.1	- 0.1	1.8
Retail Prices of Food	293.9	292.5	292.9	286.5	0.5	0.3	2.6

1/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures. 2/ Covered under Wyoming U.I Law, not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 3/ Not benchmarked to the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 2-A
WYOMING TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE 1/				PERCENT CHANGE TO DEC 1983 FROM		
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
Statewide	249,541	256,314	264,851	248,744	- 2.6	- 5.8	0.3
Albany	14,410	14,577	14,947	13,437	- 1.1	- 3.6	7.2
Big Horn	5,153	5,431	5,701	5,997	- 5.1	- 9.6	- 14.1
Campbell	17,853	18,738	19,675	20,759	- 4.7	- 9.3	- 14.0
Carbon	9,760	10,141	10,486	10,293	- 3.8	- 6.9	- 5.2
Converse	7,082	7,263	7,443	7,552	- 2.5	- 4.9	- 6.2
Crook	2,892	3,023	3,148	2,453	- 4.3	- 8.1	17.9
Fremont	19,199	19,695	20,473	16,840	- 2.5	- 6.2	14.0
Goshen	6,866	7,074	7,286	5,869	- 2.9	- 5.8	17.0
Hot Springs	2,926	3,046	3,081	2,538	- 3.9	- 5.0	15.3
Johnson	4,373	4,380	4,633	3,523	- 0.2	- 5.6	24.1
Laramie	32,772	33,022	33,457	32,097	- 0.8	- 2.0	2.1
Lincoln	5,782	5,956	6,189	5,696	- 2.9	- 6.6	1.5
Natrona	37,516	38,703	39,490	42,166	- 3.1	- 5.0	- 11.0
Niobrara	1,522	1,630	1,754	1,233	- 6.6	- 13.2	23.4
Park	12,782	13,267	13,722	11,739	- 3.7	- 6.9	8.9
Platte	3,998	4,065	4,239	3,859	- 1.6	- 5.7	3.6
Sheridan	13,819	13,993	14,673	11,862	- 1.2	- 5.8	16.5
Sublette	2,413	2,511	2,596	2,472	- 3.9	- 7.0	- 2.4
Sweetwater	21,465	22,340	23,467	23,761	- 3.9	- 8.5	- 9.7
Teton	7,197	7,262	7,462	6,634	- 0.9	- 3.6	8.5
Uinta	10,672	11,011	11,441	9,502	- 3.1	- 6.7	12.3
Washakie	5,369	5,436	5,585	4,942	- 1.2	- 3.9	8.6
Weston	3,720	3,749	3,900	3,520	- 0.8	- 4.6	5.7

1/ Latest month data is subject to revision. Prior month's data are revised figures.

TABLE 2-B
WYOMING TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY

AREA	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT				UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
Statewide	18,178	17,434	17,268	19,737	7.3	6.8	6.5	7.9
Albany	785	680	609	871	5.4	4.7	4.1	6.5
Big Horn	296	293	304	597	5.7	5.4	5.3	10.0
Campbell	964	933	1,030	1,193	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.7
Carbon	908	862	864	1,117	9.3	8.5	8.2	10.9
Converse	531	450	452	573	7.5	6.2	6.1	7.6
Crook	154	149	146	175	5.3	4.9	4.6	7.1
Fremont	2,277	2,256	2,320	1,537	11.9	11.5	11.3	9.1
Goshen	373	351	254	325	5.4	5.0	3.5	5.5
Hot Springs	103	130	113	141	3.5	4.3	3.7	5.6
Johnson	318	231	215	271	7.3	5.3	4.6	7.7
Laramie	2,535	2,183	2,046	2,080	7.7	6.6	6.1	6.5
Lincoln	578	527	477	789	10.0	8.8	7.7	13.9
Natrona	2,787	2,787	3,018	4,086	7.4	7.2	7.6	9.7
Niobrara	67	60	82	59	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.8
Park	582	625	582	752	4.6	4.7	4.2	6.4
Platte	417	373	333	363	10.4	9.2	7.9	9.4
Sheridan	1,166	1,015	945	1,089	8.4	7.3	6.4	9.2
Sublette	116	107	130	114	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.6
Sweetwater	1,580	1,739	1,856	1,776	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.5
Teton	566	603	390	623	7.9	8.3	5.2	9.4
Uinta	507	539	584	659	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.9
Washakie	341	307	272	300	6.4	5.6	4.9	6.1
Weston	227	234	244	247	6.1	6.2	6.3	7.0

TABLE 3
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO DEC 1983 FROM		
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
WYOMING							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	215.3	215.4	217.5	210.7	- 1.0	- 1.0	2.2
Manufacturing	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.3	- 4.2	- 8.9	- 1.1
Durable Goods	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.1	- 4.4	- 8.5	4.9
Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.2	- 1.0	- 9.3	- 5.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	- 7.7	- 7.7	- 14.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	206.1	205.8	207.4	201.4	0.1	- 0.6	2.3
Mining	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.7	0.3	0.3	- 0.5
Contract Construction	22.0	22.3	22.7	15.0	- 1.3	- 3.1	46.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.1	16.3	16.4	17.1	- 1.2	- 1.8	- 5.8
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 2.9	- 5.7	- 2.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	- 1.6
Utilities	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.3	- 1.5	- 1.5	- 11.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.7	45.6	46.2	47.7	0.2	- 1.1	- 4.2
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.8	2.2	1.1	- 5.1
Retail Trade	36.4	36.5	37.0	37.9	- 0.3	- 1.6	- 4.0
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	- 3.4
Food Stores	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	0.0	- 1.8	- 1.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	0.0	- 1.7	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.1	- 3.1	- 5.4	- 6.1
Other Retail Trade	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.5	1.4	0.0	- 5.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	1.4	0.0	- 1.3
Services	28.4	28.3	29.0	29.9	0.4	- 2.1	- 5.0
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	7.7	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.3
Government	48.9	48.5	48.2	46.4	0.8	1.5	5.4
Federal Government	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
State & Local Government	41.9	41.5	41.2	39.5	1.0	1.7	6.1
State Government	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Local Government	31.5	31.1	30.8	29.2	1.3	2.3	7.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO DEC 1983 FROM		
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
CASPER (Natrona County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	37.9	38.1	38.1	38.3	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurables	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.9	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.1
Mining	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	0.0	- 1.5	- 1.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	0.0	- 1.6	- 1.6
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.1	- 6.4	- 8.3	7.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	- 7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.8	- 1.0	1.0	- 1.0
Wholesale Trade	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	- 2.6	0.0	- 2.6
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	- 5.6
Services	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.2
Government	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.7	3.4	1.7
Federal Government	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5	12.8
State & Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	0.0	2.0	0.0

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

TABLE 3 - Continued
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

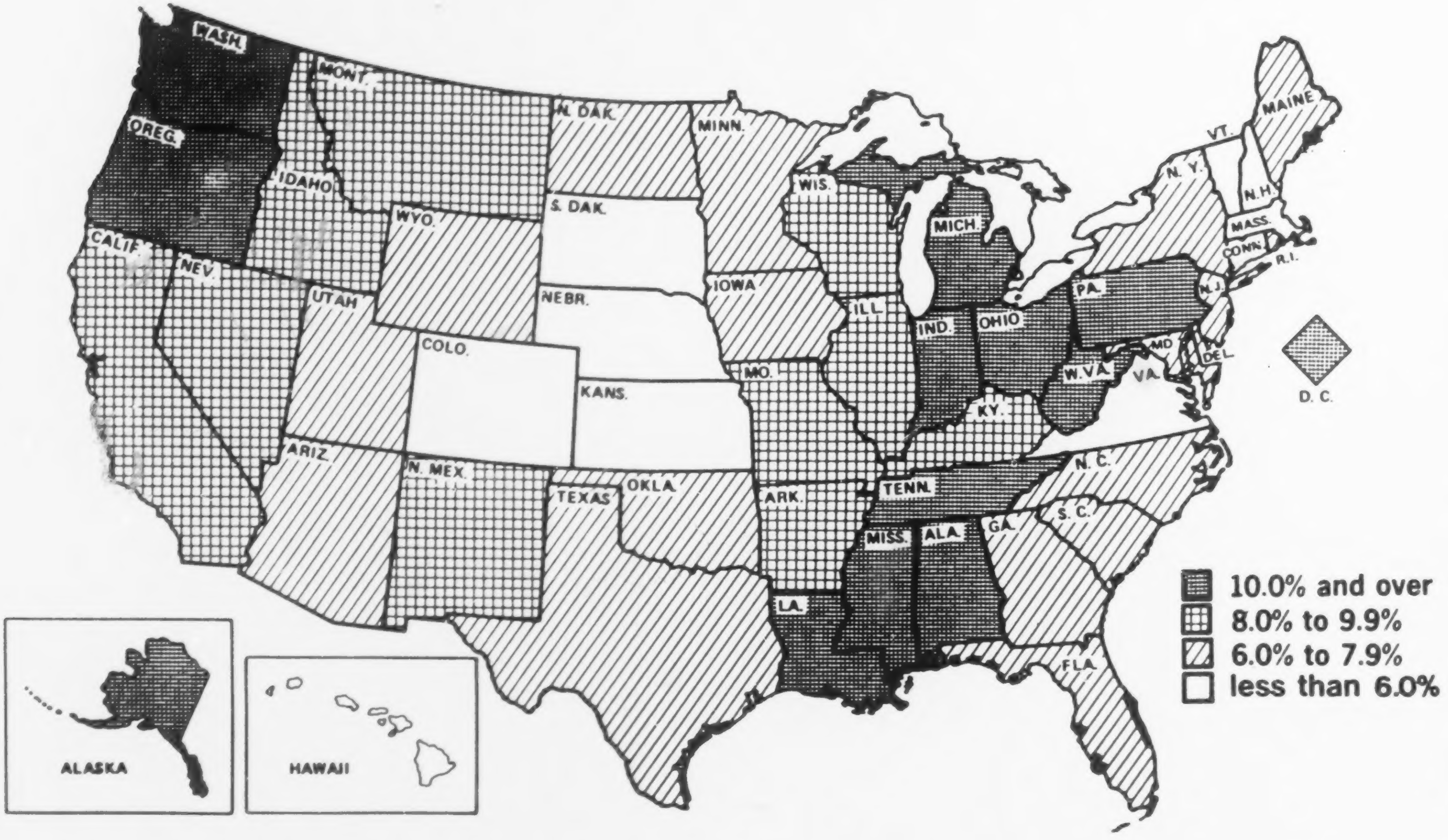
INDUSTRY	CURRENT MONTHLY DATA 2/ (In Thousands)				PERCENT CHANGE TO DEC 1983 FROM		
	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)							
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	30.0	30.1	30.4	29.7	- 0.3	- 1.3	1.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	- 14.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	28.9	29.2	28.3	- 0.3	- 1.4	1.8
Contract Construction	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	- 5.0	- 5.0	35.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	- 5.4	- 7.9	- 7.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	0.0	- 1.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.0	- 6.7	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	7.1	0.0	0.0
Services & Mining	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	1.0	1.0	2.1
Federal Government	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
State & Local Government	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.4

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Latest month's data is subject to revision. Prior months' data are revised figures.

TABLE 4
AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING AND THE U.S.A.

INDUSTRY AREA	DEC 1983	NOV 1983	OCT 1983	DEC 1982
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - U.S.A.				
Manufacturing	$ 372.86	$ 366.38	$ 363.04	$ 344.60
Mining	493.34	489.92	490.32	465.47
Construction	444.74	430.06	449.09	440.13
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	440.50	432.69	430.64	416.30
Trade	212.22	209.90	210.24	203.15
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	267.12	266.04	270.44	254.46
Services	242.96	241.24	242.39	232.11
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - WYOMING				
Manufacturing	$ 332.72	$ 316.11	$ 307.35	$ 298.89
Mining	552.11	462.20	465.52	470.53
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	41.2	40.8	40.7	39.7
Manufacturing - Wyoming	38.2	36.8	37.3	36.9
Mining - U.S.A.	43.2	42.9	43.2	42.2
Mining - Wyoming	41.3	37.7	38.6	38.6
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - WYOMING (U.S.A. where indicated)				
Manufacturing - U.S.A.	$ 9.05	$ 8.98	$ 8.92	$ 8.68
Manufacturing - Wyoming	8.71	8.59	8.24	8.10
Mining - U.S.A.	11.42	11.42	11.35	11.03
Mining - Wyoming	12.48	12.26	12.06	12.19

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1983


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N. Y.
VT.
MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
N.J.
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
W.VA.
MD.
DEL.
VA.
D. C.
KY.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N. C.
S. C.
GA.
MISS.
ALA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
□ less than 6.0%

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

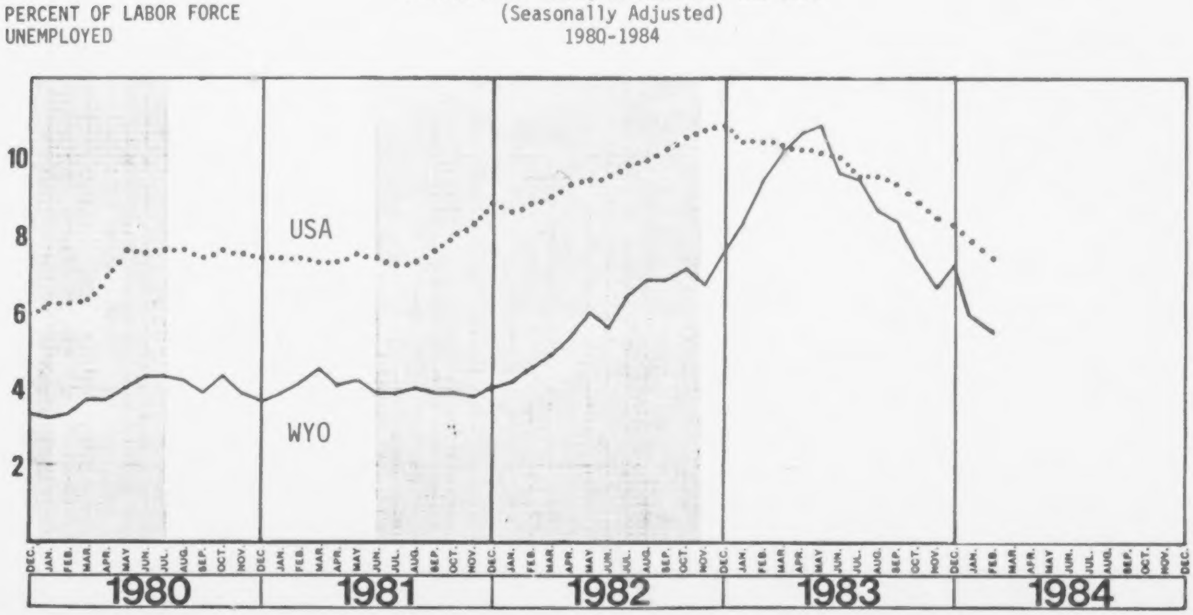
VOL. 21 NO. 1 FEBRUARY 1984

WYOMING 1983 UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGED 8.4 PERCENT

According to recent data released by the U.S. Department of Labor, in 1983 Wyoming ranked 32nd among the states, with an average unemployment rate of 8.4 percent, which compared to the U.S. annual average of 9.6 percent. The 8.4 percent rate, up from 5.8 percent in 1982, was the highest annual average ever recorded in the Cowboy State since 1960 when state and area unemployment data were first computed. In 1983 the average unemployment rate for adult men was 8.5 percent, adult women 6.6 percent, and teenagers 17.3 percent.

Just really how bad was 1983 when 22,000 individuals were jobless? Compared to 1979 when the annual unemployment level was 2.8 percent, lowest in the entire nation, as was 1980 with 4.0 percent, and unemployment numbered a paltry 6,000 people, 1983 looks like a disaster. However, compared to the nation and even neighboring states,

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1980-1984



Shaded Areas represent U.S. Recession periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment Security

the Wyoming economy appears to be better than average.

In 1983, Idaho, Utah, and Montana had higher unemployment with 9.8, 9.2, and 8.8 percent, as did the U.S., with 9.6 percent. On the other side of the coin, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota had lower unemployment at 6.6, 5.7, and 5.4 percent. South Dakota and New Hampshire, at 5.4 percent, had the lowest rate, and West Virginia had the highest unemployment in 1983 at 18.0 percent.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE RANKS 3RD

In 1982 the U.S. labor force participation rate, which is a measure of the number of people in the labor force as a proportion of the entire non-institutional population, was 64.0 percent. This compares to Wyoming's rate, for the same year, of 71.4 percent, third highest in the nation behind Nevada and Alaska. The male rate was 82.8 percent and the female rate was 59.8 percent.

In 1983, even with the increase in unemployment--5.8 percent in 1982 to 8.4 percent--preliminary data from the U.S. Department of Labor indicates the Wyoming labor force participation rate went to 72.4 percent, with the male rate at 84.5 percent and the female rate at 60.7. Wyoming women, however, had a 1983 average unemployment rate of 7.4 percent, compared to the male rate of 9.1 percent. This reverses the trend of the boom years, 1979-1981 when the male unemployment rate was substantially lower than the female.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.8 PERCENT

U.S. unemployment fell 0.2 percentage points in February to 7.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, down from 10.4 percent a year ago. This means 2.7 million less people were unemployed than a year ago. The February count was 8.8 million unemployed. The unemployment rate for adult men was 7.0 percent, adult women 6.9 percent, and teenagers 19.3 percent. Job losers accounted for about 54 percent of the jobless total.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 5.6 PERCENT

In 1984, Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment continues below the national level of 7.8 percent in February, with a 5.6 percent rate. In addition, seasonally adjusted unemployment declines in the state are exceeding that of the nation, going from 9.8 percent in April 1983 to 5.6 percent in February. The national rate has gone from 10.8 percent, in December 1982, to 7.8 percent in February.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE AT ABOUT YEAR AGO LEVEL

In February, the Wyoming labor force was estimated at 252,700 and remained close to last year's level, up around just one percent, about the same growth rate as the nation. Most industrial sectors indicated employment at or slightly below year ago levels with the exception of construction, retail trade, and government. The annual gain in construction employment was notable, at 2,100 workers and 16 percent. Highway and heavy construction projects have given this industry a shot in the arm.

AREA TRENDS - A CHANGE FROM THE PAST

In February, labor force annual percentage gains were led by Park, Laramie, Sheridan, Niobrara, and Teton Counties, with increases in the 7-10 percent range.

Contrast this with just a couple of years ago when Sweetwater, Natrona, Campbell, and Uinta registered annual growth rates of 10-25 percent. Of these four counties all except Uinta indicated over-the-year employment losses in February 1984. In 1984 a good industrial mix coupled with less dependence on energy related employment appears to be the key to steady economic growth in Wyoming.

Fremont County continued with the highest unemployment rate, for the fifth consecutively month, at 11.0 percent. Lincoln County was second at 10.4 percent, followed by Carbon at 9.9 percent. Natrona County's unemployment held at 6.0 percent with almost 2,400 individuals unemployed.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Did you know that Wyoming is the only state that has more motor vehicles than people, along with the highest traffic fatality rate in the nation? We also consume the most energy, rank 46th in annual average temperature, get married, divorced, and give birth more frequently than the norm. In addition, Wyomingites make and spend more money than the national average, and have an average median age of only 27.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1984	306.6	302.1	331.0	243.6	196.2	305.8	373.2
Annual % Change	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	2.2	5.5	6.2

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1984	303.3	302.1	324.2	242.9	195.4	307.7	371.3
Annual % Change	3.8	4.4	2.1	4.5	2.3	5.7	6.4

HISTORICAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FEATURED

Included in this month's publication is a historical chart on the movement of the CPI since 1967 for all urban customers. Note that 1967 is the base year with an index of 100.

WYOMING'S 1983 LABOR FORCE BENCHMARKED TO SPECIAL SURVEY

The 1983 Wyoming labor force information was recently adjusted, or benchmarked, to agree with data obtained by Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in which a cross section of each state and the nation is interviewed in a monthly household survey. Wyoming's sample consists of over 700 households. Questions asked in this study apply to all persons 16 years of age or over and primarily covers employment and unemployment. In addition, county data is revised with covered employment statistics which are unavailable when preliminary or current labor force estimates are computed. These adjustments are necessary to make monthly estimates as accurate as possible and consistent from state-to-state and with national estimates.

Listed below are the annual averages for 1980-1983 as determined by the CPS. Survey results are rounded to the nearest thousand.

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian Labor Force	235,000	251,000	256,000	262,000
Employment	225,000	241,000	241,000	240,000
Unemployment	9,000	10,000	15,000	22,000
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	4.1%	5.8%	8.4%

Table 1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	FEB 1984 1/	JAN 1984 1/	FEB 1983 2/	Percent Change From A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	252,691	250,952	249,389	0.7	1.3
Unemployment	16,489	17,011	25,097	- 3.1	- 34.3
Employed Labor Force	236,202	233,941	224,292	1.0	5.3
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) 3/	171,335	173,890	182,271	- 1.5	- 6.0
b. Agriculture 3/	9,613	8,011	9,790	20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	6.5% 5.6%*	6.8% 5.9%*	10.1% 8.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	8.4% 7.8%*	8.6% 8.0%*	11.3%10.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) 4/	3.8%	3.8%	6.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 549.84	$ 540.93	$ 496.80	1.6	10.7
Average Weekly Hours	43.5	41.9	40.0	3.8	8.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.64	$ 12.91	$ 12.42	2.1	1.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Office	31,316	34,358	57,664	- 8.9	- 45.7
a. Initial	2,672	4,529	4,104	- 41.0	- 34.9
Weeks Compensated	28,036	29,186	58,612	- 3.9	- 52.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$3,538,113	$3,719,532	$8,859,731	- 4.9	- 60.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 126.20	$ 127.44	$ 151.16	- 1.0	- 16.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	2,951	3,613	3,725	- 18.3	- 20.8
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,288	1,492	1,316	- 13.7	- 2.1
Non-Ag. Placements	1,884	1,814	1,128	3.9	67.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 498.51	$ 503.14	$ 464.63	- 0.9	7.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.5	43.6	41.3	- 0.2	5.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.46	$ 11.54	$ 11.25	- 0.7	1.9
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	306.6	305.2	293.2	0.5	4.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	308.8	308.1	303.1	0.2	1.9
Retail Prices of Food 1967=100	302.1	299.4	289.0	0.9	4.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Final. 3/ Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 4/ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provision.

Table 2

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
& UNEMPLOYMENT

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	FEB 1984	JAN 1984	FEB 1983	% CHANGE JAN-FEB	% CHANGE FEB-FEB	FEB 1984	JAN 1984	FEB 1983	FEB 1984	JAN 1984	FEB 1983
Statewide	252,691	250,952	249,389	0.7	1.3	16,489	17,011	25,097	6.5	6.8	10.1
Albany	14,975	14,700	14,336	1.9	4.5	707	825	1,120	4.7	5.6	7.8
Big Horn	4,730	4,711	5,377	0.4	- 12.0	303	288	788	6.4	6.1	14.7
Campbell	18,166	17,901	19,311	1.5	- 5.9	935	966	1,665	5.1	5.4	8.6
Carbon	9,618	9,481	9,793	1.4	- 1.8	951	857	1,213	9.9	9.0	12.4
Converse	6,955	7,003	7,077	- 0.7	- 1.7	452	513	785	6.5	7.3	11.1
Crook	2,717	2,657	2,619	2.3	3.7	140	166	225	5.2	6.2	8.6
Fremont	19,426	19,230	18,296	1.0	6.2	2,130	2,334	2,074	11.0	12.1	11.3
Goshen	6,722	6,691	6,387	0.5	5.2	272	336	463	4.0	5.0	7.2
Hot Springs	2,909	2,845	2,861	2.2	1.7	106	95	278	3.6	3.3	9.7
Johnson	4,005	4,013	3,909	- 0.2	2.5	238	286	411	5.9	7.1	10.5
Laramie	35,212	35,287	32,760	- 0.2	7.5	2,110	2,217	2,479	6.0	6.3	7.6
Lincoln	5,834	5,773	5,714	1.1	2.1	606	586	1,098	10.4	10.2	19.2
Natrona	39,731	39,617	40,585	0.3	- 2.1	2,371	2,360	4,564	6.0	6.0	11.2
Niobrara	1,505	1,455	1,373	3.4	9.6	63	46	98	4.2	3.2	7.1
Park	12,861	12,516	12,032	2.8	6.9	636	610	1,166	4.9	4.9	9.7
Platte	3,850	3,711	3,911	3.7	- 1.6	302	346	386	7.8	9.3	9.9
Sheridan	13,742	13,559	12,563	1.3	9.4	1,017	1,177	1,249	7.4	8.7	9.9
Sublette	2,349	2,175	2,402	8.0	- 2.2	178	88	230	7.6	4.0	9.6
Sweetwater	20,805	20,921	22,537	- 0.6	- 7.7	1,297	1,384	2,377	6.2	6.6	10.5
Teton	7,402	7,387	6,705	0.2	10.4	597	487	784	8.1	6.6	11.7
Uinta	10,257	10,345	10,091	- 0.9	1.6	604	480	806	5.9	4.6	8.0
Washakie	5,273	5,307	5,116	- 0.6	3.1	264	337	513	5.0	6.4	10.0
Weston	3,644	3,670	3,632	- 0.7	0.3	208	229	325	5.7	6.2	8.9

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

* Percentage increase from
the previous year by month

** Percentage change from
month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
1983	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
1984	305.2	306.6												
*	4.1	4.6												
**	0.6	0.5												

LABOR FORCE 1983

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	246,916	249,389	254,470	257,918	264,361	279,465	272,493	271,400	276,883	264,851	256,314	249,541	262,000
Albany	14,041	14,336	14,674	14,627	15,268	15,312	15,102	15,056	16,054	14,947	14,577	14,410	14,867
Big Horn	5,297	5,377	5,510	5,653	5,913	6,315	5,911	5,775	5,968	5,701	5,431	5,153	5,667
Campbell	18,880	19,311	19,429	19,697	20,020	20,845	20,284	20,043	20,362	19,675	18,738	17,853	19,595
Carbon	9,756	9,793	9,946	10,436	10,680	11,376	10,883	10,722	10,909	10,486	10,141	9,760	10,407
Converse	7,030	7,077	7,123	7,387	7,449	7,752	7,492	7,402	7,746	7,443	7,263	7,082	7,354
Crook	2,530	2,619	2,713	2,767	2,788	3,247	3,125	3,111	3,243	3,148	3,023	2,892	2,934
Fremont	17,860	18,296	18,773	19,045	19,407	19,783	18,743	18,513	20,226	20,473	19,695	19,199	19,168
Goshen	6,245	6,387	6,683	6,902	7,190	7,481	7,287	7,282	7,502	7,286	7,074	6,866	7,015
Hot Springs	2,787	2,861	2,874	2,873	2,987	3,120	3,027	2,971	3,173	3,081	3,046	2,926	2,977
Johnson	3,885	3,909	3,986	4,069	4,182	4,585	4,368	4,331	4,582	4,633	4,380	4,373	4,274
Laramie	32,432	32,760	33,404	34,128	34,879	36,177	36,470	36,301	35,374	33,457	33,022	32,772	34,265
Lincoln	5,555	5,714	5,954	6,090	6,146	6,558	6,387	6,252	6,611	6,189	5,956	5,782	6,100
Natrona	41,259	40,585	41,051	40,940	41,356	42,243	39,522	40,084	40,654	39,490	38,703	37,516	40,283
Niobrara	1,363	1,373	1,462	1,574	1,641	1,853	1,694	1,649	1,775	1,754	1,630	1,522	1,608
Park	11,702	12,032	12,342	12,628	13,498	16,825	17,652	17,350	15,597	13,722	13,267	12,782	14,116
Platte	3,750	3,911	4,141	4,177	4,465	4,418	4,180	4,218	4,414	4,239	4,065	3,998	4,165
Sheridan	12,239	12,563	13,104	13,306	13,684	14,359	14,027	14,085	15,007	14,673	13,993	13,819	13,738
Sublette	2,269	2,402	2,501	2,592	2,701	2,910	2,672	2,706	2,799	2,596	2,511	2,413	2,589
Sweetwater	22,464	22,537	22,756	22,813	23,237	23,674	22,601	22,728	23,945	23,467	22,340	21,465	22,836
Teton	6,706	6,705	6,925	6,560	6,860	9,917	10,623	10,600	9,678	7,462	7,262	7,197	8,041
Uinta	10,235	10,091	10,287	10,583	10,651	11,229	11,082	11,064	11,646	11,441	11,011	10,672	10,833
Washakie	4,968	5,116	5,081	5,236	5,523	5,665	5,554	5,422	5,621	5,585	5,436	5,369	5,381
Weston	3,665	3,632	3,749	3,838	3,836	3,819	3,807	3,732	3,997	3,900	3,749	3,720	3,787
CASPER CITY	29,727	29,238	29,584	29,506	29,790	30,437	28,478	28,858	29,260	28,392	27,819	26,970	29,005
REVISED 3-84													

Prepared by Research & Analysis

EMPLOYMENT 1983

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	223,376	224,292	228,797	231,364	240,053	254,845	250,348	251,143	257,956	247,583	238,880	231,363	240,000
Albany	12,948	13,216	13,576	13,665	14,398	14,423	14,222	14,273	15,230	14,338	13,897	13,625	13,984
Big Horn	4,623	4,589	4,771	4,997	5,273	5,698	5,384	5,355	5,636	5,397	5,138	4,857	5,143
Campbell	17,445	17,646	17,666	17,865	18,389	19,079	18,769	18,767	19,109	18,645	17,805	16,889	18,173
Carbon	8,579	8,580	8,643	8,834	9,288	9,878	9,582	9,601	9,854	9,622	9,279	8,852	9,216
Converse	6,312	6,292	6,307	6,548	6,733	7,017	6,860	6,820	7,272	6,991	6,813	6,551	6,710
Crook	2,327	2,394	2,477	2,512	2,590	3,083	2,973	2,957	3,078	3,002	2,874	2,738	2,750
Fremont	15,933	16,222	16,522	16,784	17,266	17,646	16,784	16,891	18,664	18,153	17,439	16,922	17,102
Goshen	5,840	5,924	6,197	6,503	6,769	7,069	6,899	6,921	7,248	7,032	6,723	6,493	6,635
Hot Springs	2,544	2,583	2,661	2,675	2,781	2,898	2,855	2,834	3,018	2,968	2,916	2,823	2,796
Johnson	3,481	3,498	3,573	3,689	3,838	4,278	4,141	4,141	4,394	4,418	4,149	4,055	3,971
Laramie	30,030	30,281	30,954	31,661	32,573	33,785	34,173	34,076	33,090	31,411	30,839	30,237	31,926
Lincoln	4,602	4,616	4,957	5,018	5,274	5,782	5,670	5,685	6,091	5,712	5,429	5,204	5,337
Natrona	36,504	36,021	36,157	35,981	36,750	37,372	34,929	36,030	36,758	36,472	35,916	34,729	36,135
Niobrara	1,244	1,275	1,334	1,432	1,510	1,670	1,549	1,538	1,670	1,672	1,570	1,455	1,493
Park	10,659	10,866	11,423	11,697	12,620	15,929	16,936	16,697	14,988	13,140	12,642	12,200	13,316
Platte	3,345	3,525	3,734	3,792	4,120	4,045	3,824	3,794	4,048	3,906	3,692	3,581	3,784
Sheridan	11,025	11,314	11,923	12,222	12,738	13,367	13,130	13,152	14,046	13,728	12,978	12,653	12,690
Sublette	2,100	2,172	2,230	2,295	2,451	2,647	2,508	2,491	2,643	2,466	2,404	2,297	2,392
Sweetwater	20,322	20,160	20,372	20,202	20,723	21,010	20,176	20,217	21,837	21,611	20,601	19,885	20,593
Teton	6,021	5,921	6,124	5,689	6,125	9,450	10,260	10,265	9,368	7,072	6,659	6,631	7,465
Uinta	9,565	9,285	9,279	9,109	9,323	9,973	10,055	10,113	10,837	10,857	10,472	10,165	9,919
Washakie	4,586	4,603	4,601	4,760	5,024	5,205	5,140	5,029	5,349	5,313	5,129	5,028	4,981
Weston	3,342	3,307	3,316	3,434	3,497	3,540	3,529	3,494	3,729	3,656	3,515	3,493	3,488
CASPER CITY	26,135	25,790	25,887	25,760	26,311	26,757	25,008	25,796	26,317	26,112	25,714	24,865	25,871

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UNEMPLOYMENT 1983

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	23,540	25,097	25,673	26,554	24,308	24,620	22,145	20,257	18,927	17,268	17,434	18,178	22,000
Albany	1,093	1,120	1,098	962	870	889	880	783	824	609	680	785	883
Big Horn	674	788	739	656	640	617	527	420	332	304	293	296	524
Campbell	1,435	1,665	1,763	1,832	1,631	1,766	1,515	1,276	1,253	1,030	933	964	1,422
Carbon	1,177	1,213	1,303	1,602	1,392	1,498	1,301	1,121	1,055	864	862	908	1,191
Converse	718	785	816	839	716	735	632	582	474	452	450	531	644
Crook	203	225	236	255	198	164	152	154	165	146	149	154	183
Fremont	1,927	2,074	2,251	2,261	2,141	2,137	1,959	1,622	1,562	2,320	2,256	2,277	2,066
Goshen	405	463	486	399	421	412	388	361	254	254	351	373	381
Hot Springs	243	278	213	198	206	222	172	137	155	113	130	103	181
Johnson	404	411	413	380	344	307	227	190	188	215	231	318	302
Laramie	2,402	2,479	2,450	2,467	2,306	2,392	2,297	2,225	2,284	2,046	2,183	2,535	2,339
Lincoln	953	1,098	997	1,072	872	776	717	567	520	477	527	578	763
Natrona	4,755	4,564	4,894	4,959	4,606	4,871	4,593	4,054	3,896	3,018	2,787	2,787	4,149
Niobrara	119	98	128	142	131	183	145	111	105	82	60	67	114
Park	1,043	1,166	919	931	878	896	716	653	609	582	625	582	800
Platte	405	386	407	385	345	373	356	424	366	333	373	417	381
Sheridan	1,214	1,249	1,181	1,084	946	992	897	933	961	945	1,015	1,166	1,049
Sublette	169	230	271	297	250	263	164	215	156	130	107	116	197
Sweetwater	2,142	2,377	2,384	2,611	2,514	2,664	2,425	2,511	2,108	1,856	1,739	1,580	2,242
Teton	685	784	801	871	735	467	363	335	310	390	603	566	576
Uinta	670	806	1,008	1,474	1,328	1,256	1,027	951	809	584	539	507	913
Washakie	382	513	480	476	499	460	414	393	272	272	307	341	401
Weston	323	325	433	404	339	279	278	238	268	244	234	227	299
CASPER CITY	3.592	3.448	3.697	3.746	3.479	3.680	3.470	3.062	2.943	2,280	2.105	2,105	3,134

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Prepared by Research & Analysis

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1983

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.4
Albany	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9
Big Horn	12.7	14.7	13.4	11.6	10.8	9.8	8.9	7.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	9.2
Campbell	7.6	8.6	9.1	9.3	8.1	8.5	7.5	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	7.3
Carbon	12.1	12.4	13.1	15.4	13.0	13.2	12.0	10.5	9.7	8.2	8.5	9.3	11.4
Converse	10.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	9.6	9.5	8.4	7.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.5	8.8
Crook	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.2	7.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.2
Fremont	10.8	11.3	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.3	10.5	8.8	7.7	11.3	11.5	11.9	10.8
Goshen	6.5	7.2	7.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	3.4	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.4
Hot Springs	8.7	9.7	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.1	5.7	4.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.5	6.1
Johnson	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.3	8.2	6.7	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.3	7.3	7.1
Laramie	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.6	7.7	6.8
Lincoln	17.2	19.2	16.7	17.6	14.2	11.8	11.2	9.1	7.9	7.7	8.8	10.0	12.5
Natrona	11.5	11.2	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.5	11.6	10.1	9.6	7.6	7.2	7.4	10.3
Niobrara	8.7	7.1	8.8	9.0	8.0	9.9	8.6	6.7	5.9	4.7	3.7	4.4	7.1
Park	8.9	9.7	7.4	7.4	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.7
Platte	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.2	7.7	8.4	8.5	10.1	8.3	7.9	9.2	10.4	9.1
Sheridan	9.9	9.9	9.0	8.1	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.3	8.4	7.6
Sublette	7.4	9.6	10.8	11.5	9.3	9.0	6.1	7.9	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.8	7.6
Sweetwater	9.5	10.5	10.5	11.4	10.8	11.3	10.7	11.0	8.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	9.8
Teton	10.2	11.7	11.6	13.3	10.7	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	5.2	8.3	7.9	7.2
Uinta	6.5	8.0	9.8	13.9	12.5	11.2	9.3	8.6	6.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	8.4
Washakie	7.7	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.1	7.5	7.2	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.5
Weston	8.8	8.9	11.5	10.5	8.8	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	7.9
CASPER CITY	12.1	11.8	12.5	12.7	11.7	12.1	12.2	10.6	10.1	8.0	7.6	7.8	10.8

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NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	FEB 1984 2/ Total	JAN 1984 3/ Total	FEB 1983 Total	JAN 1984 to FEB 1984	FEB 1983 to FEB 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	197.5	198.0	198.0	- 0.3	- 0.3
Manufacturing	7.4	7.7	7.7	- 3.9	- 3.9
Durable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 3.1	- 8.8
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.5	4.3	- 4.4	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.3	- 7.7	- 7.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	190.1	190.3	190.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Mining	26.9	27.7	28.9	- 2.9	- 6.9
Contract Construction	15.3	15.4	13.2	- 0.7	15.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.3	16.6	16.3	- 1.8	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.2	- 6.1	- 3.1
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.4	5.6	- 1.6	12.5
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.9	6.9	7.4	0.0	- 6.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.6	43.9	43.1	- 0.7	1.2
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 1.1	- 7.2
Retail Trade	34.8	35.0	33.6	- 0.6	3.6
Ret. Gen. Mdse., App. & Access. Stores	5.6	5.8	4.8	- 3.5	16.7
Food Stores	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 2.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.2	12.1	11.7	0.8	4.3
Other Retail Trade	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	- 1.3
Services	29.9	29.7	32.0	0.7	- 6.6
Personal Services	1.7	1.8	1.9	- 5.6	- 10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.4	6.1	- 1.6	3.3
Government	50.5	49.4	49.1	2.2	2.9
Federal Government	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	4.7
State & Local Government	43.8	42.7	42.7	2.6	2.6
State Government	12.9	12.6	12.7	2.3	1.6
Local Government	30.9	30.1	30.0	2.7	3.0

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	FEB 1984 2/	JAN 1984 3/	FEB 1983	JAN 1984	FEB 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1984	to FEB 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.1	34.3	34.3	- 0.6	- 0.6
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.2	- 7.7	0.0
Durable Goods	0.4	0.5	0.4	- 20.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.5	0.5	- 20.0	- 20.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.9	33.0	33.1	- 0.3	- 0.6
Mining	5.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	- 7.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	- 6.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	- 16.7
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 4.4	- 12.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.6	9.4	- 2.3	0.0
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 2.7	- 2.7
Retail Trade	5.8	5.9	5.6	- 1.7	3.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Government	6.7	6.5	6.1	3.1	9.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
State & Local Government	6.0	5.9	5.5	1.7	9.1

(See Footnotes End of Table)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	FEB 1984 2/	JAN 1984 3/	FEB 1983	JAN 1984	FEB 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to FEB 1984	to FEB 1984
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.9	28.4	- 0.3	4.9
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	- 23.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	28.9	27.1	- 0.3	6.3
Contract Construction	1.8	1.7	1.3	5.9	38.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.5	3.8	- 8.6	- 13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.1	6.6	- 1.4	6.1
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.3	5.8	- 1.6	6.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.4	4.6	- 1.9	15.2
Government	9.7	9.5	9.2	2.1	5.4
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
State and Local Government	7.3	7.1	7.0	2.8	4.3

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Revised figures.

AVERAGE NON-FARM HOURS AND EARNING FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 4

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB 1984 2/	JAN 1984 3/	FEB 1983	FEB 1984 2/	JAN 1984 3/	FEB 1983	FEB 1984 2/	JAN 1984 3/	FEB 1983
Manufacturing	$ 336.80	$ 331.76	$ 287.96	37.8	37.7	34.2	$ 8.91	$ 8.80	$ 8.42
Mining	549.84	540.93	496.80	43.5	41.9	40.0	12.64	12.91	12.42

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage, salary, production and non-supervisory workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

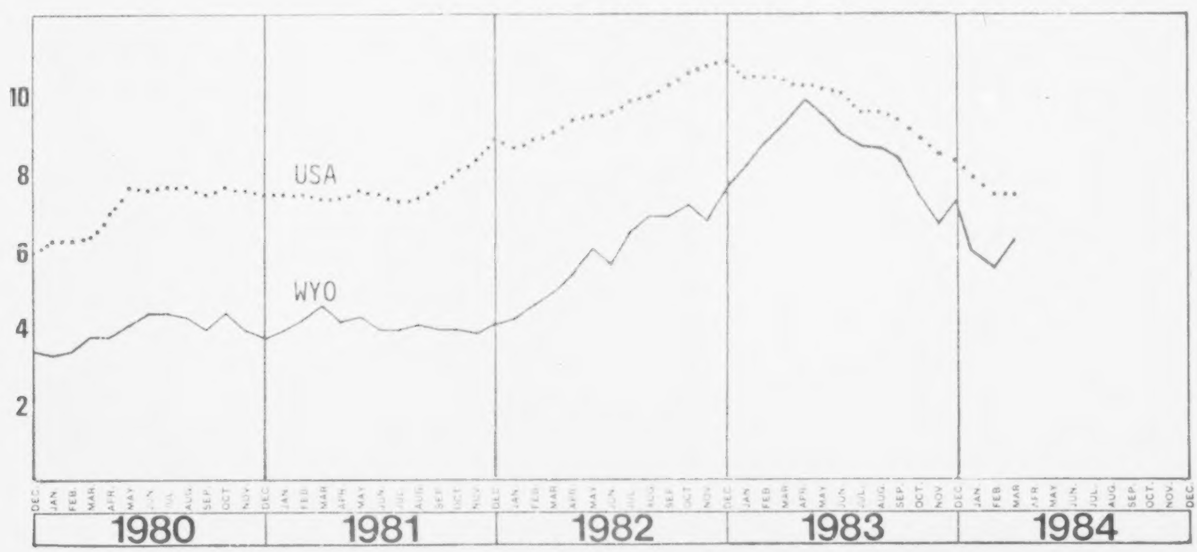
VOL. 21 NO. 1 MARCH 1984

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME TUMBLES

Wyoming was one of two states, along with Oklahoma, that indicated an over-the-year decline in per capita income in 1983, according to a recent release by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Wyoming dropped from a fifth place ranking among the states in 1982, at $12,211, to 15th in 1983 with $11,969, just barely ahead of the national level of $11,675. This precipitous 2.0 percent annual drop gave Wyoming its lowest ranking since 1976 when the state ranked 14th. Since then Wyoming ranked 12th in 1977, 7th in 1978 and 1979, and 5th in 1980, 1981, and 1982.

The top 10 states were Alaska, with a per capita income of $16,820; Connecticut, with $14,826; New Jersey, with $14,057; California, with $13,239; New York, with $13,146; Massachusetts, with $13,089; Maryland, with $12,994; Illinois, with $12,626; Colorado, with $12,580; and Nevada, with $12,516. Mississippi had the lowest per capita income last year, at $8,072.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1980-1984



Shaded Areas represent U.S. Recession periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment Security

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Per capita income consists of not only wage and salary disbursements (payroll income) but supplemental earnings, proprietors income, rental income, dividends, interest, and government and business payments.

WYOMING THIRD QUARTER 1983 WAGES DOWN 1.5 PERCENT

Recently compiled employer contributions data for the Third Quarter 1983 shows the statewide average weekly wage at $336, or $17,472 a year. This is for 16,300 firms employing 194,100 workers covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Act. This quarterly wage is down 1.5 percent from the $341 recorded in the Third Quarter of 1982. This unprecedented drop in wages was certainly a major contributing factor in the 1983 per capita income drop in Wyoming. The national inflation rate, consumer price index, was up 2.6 percent annually during the third quarter of last year. It could be argued, then, that the average Wyoming wage earner took an over-the-year pay cut, in terms of buying power, of around 4 percent.

Back in the "good old days" wages were up 12.2 percent annually in 1979, 12.6 percent in 1980, 10.3 percent in 1981, and 4.8 percent in 1982.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.8 PERCENT

U.S. unemployment continued at 7.8 percent in March, seasonally adjusted, down from 10.3 percent a year ago and the 1982 recession high of 10.7 percent. This means 2.6 million less people were jobless than a year ago. The March count was 8.8 million unemployed, the same as February. The March jobless rate for adult men was 6.8 percent, adult women 6.9, and teenagers 19.9 percent.

THE JUST ANNOUNCED APRIL RATE CONTINUED AT 7.8 PERCENT, FOR THE THIRD MONTH IN A ROW.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 6.2 PERCENT

In March Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment of 6.2 percent continued below the national level, and was down from the 9.2 percent recorded in March of 1983. The unadjusted statewide rate stood at 6.8 percent, up a bit from the 6.5 percent in February but down substantially from the double digit 10.1 percent recorded a year ago.

In February, the latest data available for all the states, Wyoming ranked 41st in unemployment. Compared with the state's 1983 annual average ranking of 32nd place, it appears that unemployment is on the downturn thus far in 1984.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

On a contiguous state basis Montana, Idaho, and Utah had higher February unemployment than Wyoming's 6.5 percent unadjusted rate at 9.9, 8.6, and 8.0

percent. On the other side of the coin Colorado and Nebraska both had 5.6 percent rates and South Dakota stood at 5.4 percent. New Hampshire had the lowest rate, 5.1 percent, and West Virginia had the highest of 16.5 percent.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE AT ABOUT YEAR AGO LEVEL

In March, the Wyoming labor force was estimated at 256,500 and remained at about last year's level, up around one percent, about half the national growth rate of 1.8 percent. Most industrial sectors indicated employment at or slightly below year ago levels with the exception of construction, retail trade, and state & local government. The annual gain in construction was noteable, at 2,100 workers and 15 percent. Highway and heavy construction projects have made this the only real Wyoming growth industry in 1984.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Did you know that the Federal Government, in Wyoming, employees around 7,000 workers in almost 200 different occupational skills? An occupational survey was taken in October, 1981, and lists postal mail carriers as the most predominant occupation with over 750 workers. In the professional category forester & conservation scientists numbered 280 employees, followed by biological scientists and professional nurses with around 150 workers each. In the technician category, biological science technicians had the most employment at 466, and nurses aides lead the service worker sector with 133 employees. In the production and maintenance category, truck drivers were the largest occupational group with 100 workers.

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

In March, labor force annual percentage gains were led by Park, Sheridan, Teton, and Hot Springs Counties with gains in the 6-9 percent range. Of the 23 counties, 14 indicated annual labor force gains in March and 9, including such former boom areas as Campbell, Carbon, Natrona, and Sweetwater Counties, indicated annual labor force declines.

Fremont County continued with the highest unemployment rate, for the sixth consectutive month, at 12.7 percent. Lincoln County was second at 11.1 percent, followed by Carbon at 10.3 percent. Fremont County had the largest number of unemployed, over 2,500, followed by Natrona County with 2,400 seekers for a March rate of 6.0 percent.

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that one square mile in Bombay, India has about the same population as Wyoming's estimated 1982 population of 508,000. And you thought traffic was bad in Casper! Wyoming also has the second largest average ranch size, rank sixth in mineral production, third in per capita retail sales, seventh in per capita Federal Government expenditures, 50th in percent of people below the poverty level, and 27th in the crime rate.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1984	307.3	302.2	331.5	244.8	198.8	306.9	374.5
Annual % Change	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.2	6.8	6.3

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1984	303.3	302.1	322.9	244.1	198.0	308.9	372.6
Annual % Change	3.5	3.9	1.2	4.7	2.1	7.0	6.5

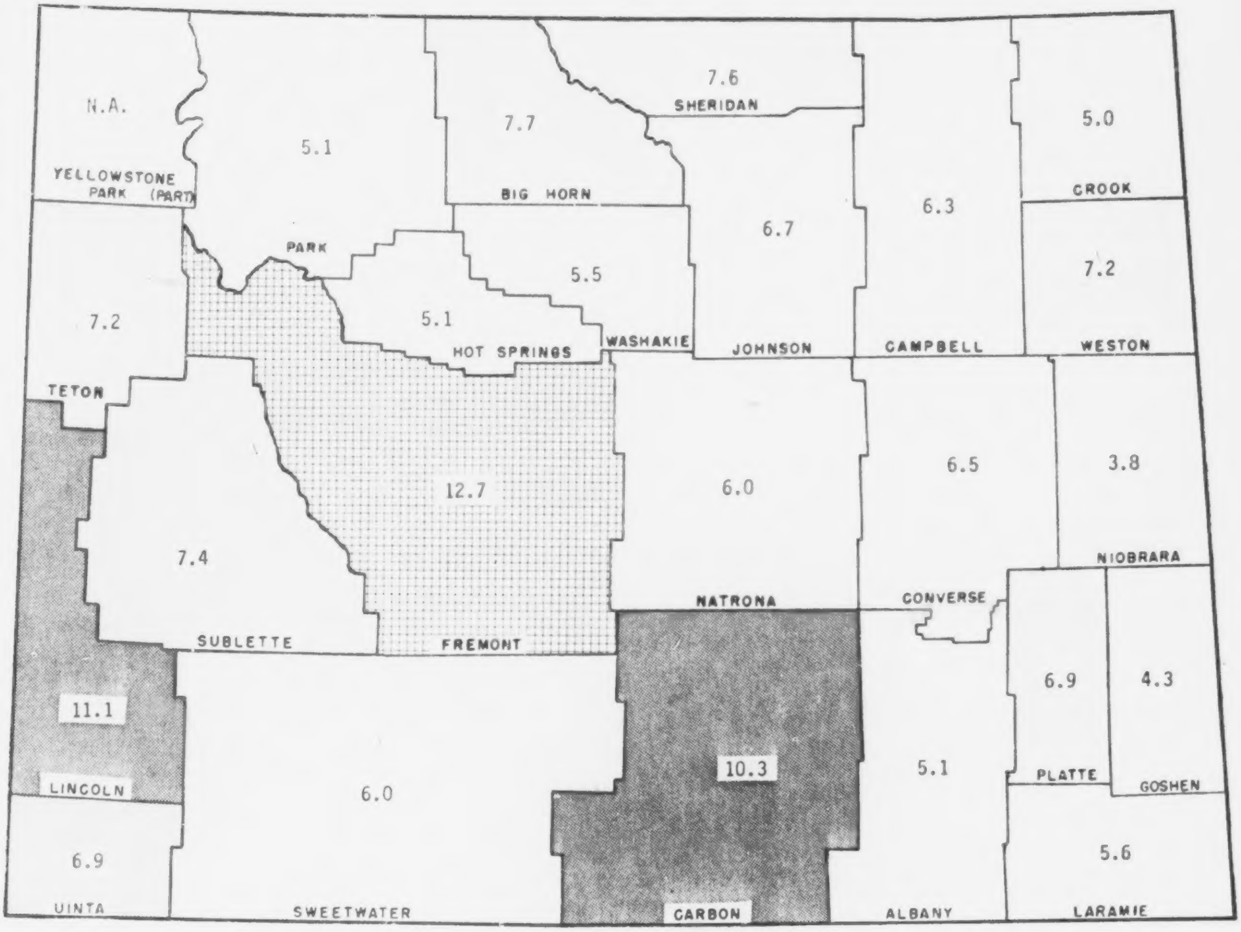
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - DENVER (1967=100)

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1984	344.7	287.9	419.0	252.2	187.2	309.1	353.8
Annual % Change	4.6	6.5	2.1	4.4	- 0.2	7.9	6.0

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1984	341.7	297.5	407.9	252.2	216.1	310.6	350.9
Annual % Change	4.6	6.2	3.2	4.4	1.2	7.5	6.2

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY COUNTY
MARCH 1984


N.A.
YELLOWSTONE PARK (PART)
5.1
PARK
7.7
BIG HORN
7.6
SHERIDAN
5.0
CROOK
6.3
CAMPBELL
6.7
JOHNSON
5.5
WASHAKIE
5.1
HOT SPRINGS
7.2
TETON
7.2
WESTON
12.7
FREMONT
7.4
SUBLETTE
6.0
NATRONA
6.5
CONVERSE
3.8
NIOBRARA
11.1
LINCOLN
6.0
SWEETWATER
10.3
CARBON
5.1
ALBANY
6.9
PLATTE
4.3
GOSHEN
6.9
UINTA
5.6
LARAMIE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:

United States....8.1
Wyoming..........6.8

☐ Wyoming rate or lower
☐ Above Wyoming rate, U.S. rate or lower
▓ Above U.S. rate, below 12.0 percent
▦ 12.0 percent or higher

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TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
IN WYOMING
1980 TO 1983

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG
1980	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	3.9
1981	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.0
1982	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.1	8.0	5.9
1983 /	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.4

TOTAL ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
IN WYOMING
1980 TO 1983

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG
1980	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.0	[redacted] 3.9
1981	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	[redacted] 4.0
1982	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.3	6.8	7.8	[redacted] 5.9
1983	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.3	6.6	7.2	8.4

Table 1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAR 1984 1/	FEB 1984 1/	MAR 1983 2/	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	256,453	253,004	254,470	1.4	0.8
Unemployment	17,514	16,491	25,673	6.2	- 31.8
Employed Labor Force	238,939	236,513	228,797	1.0	4.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) 3/	176,950	176,800	182,433	0.1	- 3.0
b. Agriculture 3/	10,286	9,613	10,475	7.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	6.8% 6.2%*	6.5% 5.6%*	10.1% 9.2%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	8.1% 7.8%*	8.4% 7.8%*	10.8%10.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) 4/	3.6%	3.8%	6.5%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 557.70	$ 549.91	$ 495.60	1.4	12.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	43.3	40.0	0.0	8.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.88	$ 12.70	$ 12.39	1.4	4.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Office	38,011	31,316	74,082	21.4	- 48.7
a. Initial	3,301	2,672	5,869	23.5	- 43.8
Weeks Compensated	33,465	28,036	75,984	19.4	- 56.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$4,227,633	$3,538,113	$11,512,119	19.5	- 63.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 126.33	$ 126.20	$ 151.51	0.1	- 16.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,726	2,951	4,845	26.3	- 23.1
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,899	1,288	2,126	47.4	- 10.7
Non-Ag. Placements	2,248	1,884	1,846	19.3	21.8
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):	$ 493.62	$ 495.94	$ 467.74	- 0.5	5.5
Average Weekly Earnings	42.7	43.2	41.8	- 1.2	2.2
Average Weekly Hours	$ 11.56	$ 11.48	$ 11.19	0.7	3.3
Average Hourly Earnings					
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	307.3	306.6	293.4	0.2	4.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.1	308.8	300.6	0.7	3.5
Retail Prices of Food 1967=100	302.2	302.1	290.5	0.0	4.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Final. 3/ Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 4/ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provision.

Table 2

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

& UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE MAR 1984	LABOR FORCE FEB 1984	LABOR FORCE MAR 1983	LABOR FORCE % CHANGE FEB-MAR	LABOR FORCE % CHANGE MAR-MAR	UNEMPLOYMENT MAR 1984	UNEMPLOYMENT FEB 1984	UNEMPLOYMENT MAR 1983	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 1984	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 1984	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 1983
Statewide	256,453	253,004	254,470	1.4	0.8	17,514	16,491	25,673	6.8	6.5	10.1
Albany	15,455	15,133	14,674	2.1	5.3	795	707	1,098	5.1	4.7	7.5
Big Horn	4,953	4,770	5,510	3.8	- 10.1	380	303	739	7.7	6.4	13.4
Campbell	17,858	17,817	19,429	0.2	- 8.1	1,123	932	1,763	6.3	5.2	9.1
Carbon	9,478	9,494	9,946	- 0.2	- 4.7	978	950	1,303	10.3	10.0	13.1
Converse	6,964	7,026	7,123	- 0.9	- 2.2	450	452	816	6.5	6.4	11.5
Crook	2,783	2,742	2,713	1.5	2.6	140	140	236	5.0	5.1	8.7
Fremont	19,790	19,293	18,773	2.6	5.4	2,520	2,130	2,251	12.7	11.0	12.0
Goshen	7,005	6,789	6,683	3.2	4.8	304	272	486	4.3	4.0	7.3
Hot Springs	3,052	2,942	2,874	3.7	6.2	157	106	213	5.1	3.6	7.4
Johnson	4,127	4,047	3,986	2.0	3.5	275	238	413	6.7	5.9	10.4
Laramie	35,349	35,493	33,404	- 0.4	5.8	1,970	2,112	2,450	5.6	6.0	7.3
Lincoln	6,271	5,884	5,954	6.6	5.3	695	607	997	11.1	10.3	16.7
Natrona	40,201	39,651	41,051	1.4	- 2.1	2,400	2,371	4,894	6.0	6.0	11.9
Niobrara	1,536	1,519	1,462	1.1	5.1	58	63	12[illegible]	3.8	4.1	8.8
Park	13,487	12,998	12,342	3.8	9.3	684	637	919	5.1	4.9	7.4
Platte	3,943	3,886	4,141	1.5	- 4.8	273	302	407	6.9	7.8	9.8
Sheridan	14,100	13,491	13,104	4.5	7.6	1,076	1,016	1,181	7.6	7.5	9.0
Sublette	2,391	2,370	2,501	0.9	- 4.4	176	178	271	7.4	7.5	10.8
Sweetwater	20,997	21,005	22,756	0.0	- 7.7	1,258	1,300	2,384	6.0	6.2	10.5
Teton	7,368	7,294	6,925	1.0	6.4	531	597	801	7.2	8.2	11.6
Uinta	10,352	10,350	10,287	0.0	0.6	715	604	1,008	6.9	5.8	9.8
Washakie	5,307	5,326	5,081	- 0.4	4.4	292	265	480	5.5	5.0	9.4
Weston	3,690	3,682	3,749	0.2	- 1.6	265	208	433	7.2	5.6	11.5

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAR 1984 2/ Total	FEB 1984 3/ Total	MAR 1983 Total	FEB 1984 to MAR 1984	MAR 1983 to MAR 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	197.5	197.9	198.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Manufacturing	7.5	7.4	7.7	1.4	- 2.6
Durable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	- 5.9
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	- 14.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	190.0	190.5	190.8	- 0.3	- 0.4
Mining	26.6	26.9	28.2	- 1.1	- 5.7
Contract Construction	15.7	15.6	13.6	0.6	15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.2	16.4	16.3	- 1.5	- 0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.3	- 6.1	- 6.1
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.3	5.7	0.0	10.5
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.8	6.8	7.4	0.0	- 8.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.5	43.6	43.1	- 0.2	0.9
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.8	9.4	0.0	- 6.4
Retail Trade	34.7	34.8	33.7	- 0.3	3.9
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6
Eating & Drinking Places	12.4	12.3	12.0	0.8	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.6	7.6	7.8	0.0	- 2.6
Services	29.9	30.1	32.0	- 0.7	- 7.0
Personal Services	1.7	1.8	1.8	- 3.6	- 5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Government	50.5	50.3	49.8	0.4	1.4
Federal Government	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	43.8	43.6	43.1	0.5	1.6
State Government	12.8	12.9	12.7	- 0.8	0.8
Local Government	31.0	30.7	30.4	1.0	2.0

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAR 1984 2/	FEB 1984 4/	MAR 1983	FEB 1984	MAR 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAR 1984	to MAR 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.2	34.2	34.0	0.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.9	32.9	32.8	0.0	0.3
Mining	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 5.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	- 4.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	- 16.7
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 1.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 2.8	- 2.8
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	5.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.7
Government	6.8	6.7	6.3	1.5	7.9
Federal Government	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
State & Local Government	6.1	6.1	5.7	0.0	7.0

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAR 1984 2/	FEB 1984 3/	MAR 1983	FEB 1984	MAR 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAR 1984	to MAR 1984
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.7	30.0	28.7	1.0	3.5
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	- 23.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.7	29.0	27.4	- 1.0	4.7
Contract Construction	1.9	1.8	1.4	5.6	35.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.2	3.5	3.8	- 8.6	- 15.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.0	6.5	0.0	7.7
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	8.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	4.7	0.0	14.9
Government	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 1.0	1.1
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State and Local Government	7.1	7.2	7.1	- 1.4	0.0

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Revised figures.

7/2/84 S8295-1 A

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF WYOMING
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS SECTION

VOL. 21 NO. 3 APRIL 1984

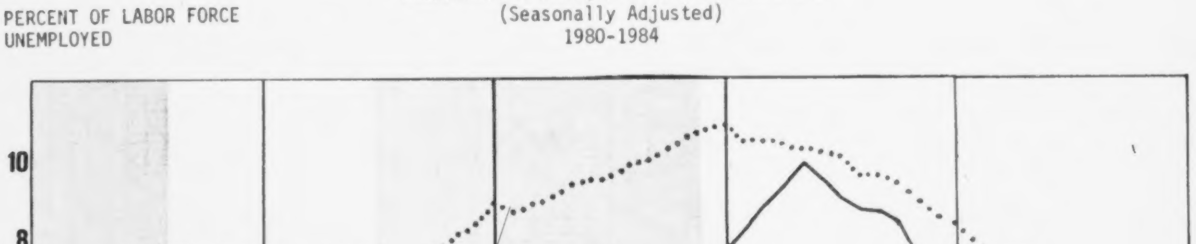
NATIONAL SCENE

In April, U.S. unemployment registered a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.8 percent for the third consecutive month. This compares to the 10.2 percent recorded in April of 1983 and amounts to 2.5 million less people out of work than during the same month in 1983. The nation's employed labor force was up 4.8 million over-the-year, which was an increase of 4.8 percent and compares to the total civilian labor force gain of two percent. The May unemployment rate was at 7.5 percent, reflecting a continuing decline in the unemployment level.

WHAT ABOUT PRICES?

Page 6 of this edition of Trends lists the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers from 1967 through April 1984. Note how the annual average figures correspond to the nation's inflation/recession periods. The double digit inflation of 1979 through 1981 was experienced during a rapid economic

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1980-1984



Shaded Areas represent U.S. Recession periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment Security

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expansion period. Conversely, the recessionary period is evident when looking at the reduced annual average increase figures for 1982 and 1983. The much talked about recovery is evidenced by the rise in the annual inflation rate (from 3.2 percent in 1983 to about 4.5 percent in the first four months of 1984). As of April this year, a market basket of goods that cost $100.00 in 1967 now costs $308.80.

STATE RATE DROPS AGAIN

Wyoming's total unadjusted unemployment rate for April dropped to 6.5 percent from the 6.7 percent recorded in March. There was a drop of nearly 10,000 persons unemployed in the state between April 1983 and April 1984. Back in April 1983 the comparable rate of 10.3 percent was the highest recorded in the state since 1963.

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted rate of 6.1 percent in April remained unchanged from March, and was down from the 9.8 percent recorded in April of 1983. In March, the most recent data available for all states, Wyoming ranked 35th in unemployment with a rate of 6.7 percent. Connecticut had the lowest rate of 4.7 percent, while West Virginia had the highest rate at 16 percent.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

March unemployment rates show that half of Wyoming's bordering states had lower unemployment and half had higher. Montana, Idaho, and Utah had the higher rates of 9.7, 8.1, and 7.5 percent respectively. Nebraska, Colorado, and South Dakota had lower rates of 5.1, 5.2, and 5.2 percent respectively.

LABOR FORCE FIGURES UP

The total labor force consists of all those employed plus those who meet the definition of being unemployed (those actively seeking work). April's figure of 258,184 is the most ever recorded for the month of April. If this trend continues through the summer, Wyoming's employers may have the largest pool of labor to select from ever in the state's history.

Also of interest is the fact that the preliminary April employment figure of 241,495 is the highest ever recorded in that month. In that light it is particularly interesting to note that by industry, construction is the only sector that has had a significant increase over-the-year in employment. The five cent a gallon tax on gasoline has created much work for road and highway improvements and construction. When traveling Wyoming's highways this summer one should be aware of the extensive work being done by road construction crews.

WYOMING'S 1983 FOURTH QUARTER WAGE DATA

Recently compiled employer contributions data for the fourth quarter 1983 show a decrease of five percent in total payrolls between the fourth quarters of 1982 and 1983. However, the statewide average weekly wage for fourth quarter 1983 of $347 was only a two percent decrease from the 1982 fourth quarter figure of $354.

In the Fourth Quarter 1983 the annual rate of inflation according to the consumer price index was 3.3 percent. Bearing in mind that the average Wyoming wage earner saw a two percent drop in wages, it could then be argued that in terms of buying power he lost five percent over-the-year. This is a substantial departure from the trend set in 1979, 1980, and 1981 when wages increased 12.2, 12.6, and 10.3 percent annually.

COUNTY TRENDS

The chart on page 5 and Table 2 show recent labor force developments in the counties as well as for the entire state. Note that despite the fact that 13 of the 23 counties actually had increases in the numbers of unemployed from March to April, the statewide total unemployed showed a decrease of nearly 500 in that period.

Three counties had significantly higher unemployed rates than the rest. Lincoln, Fremont, and Carbon counties had rates of 11.9, 10.0, and 9.9 percent respectively. At the other end of the scale were Goshen, Niobrara, and Hot Springs counties with unemployment rates of 3.0, 3.1, and 4.2 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967=100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1984	308.8	302.3	333.2	246.4	199.2	309.6	375.7
Annual % Change	4.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	1.9	5.9	6.3

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1984	304.1	302.3	322.7	245.7	198.2	311.9	373.9
Annual % Change	3.1	3.5	0.7	5.0	1.7	6.3	6.5

IN OUR FUTURE LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Research and Analysis Section is involved in several diverse statistical programs. Most of these programs are used as sources for the information published in the Labor Force Trends. A better understanding of these programs should help Trends users avoid confusion especially when terms or figures appear to be contradictory. For that reason we are scheduling brief descriptions of the following programs at those specified times.

May:	LAUS; Local Area Unemployment Statistics
June:	CES; Current Employment Statistics
July:	ES-202; Covered Employment and Wage Data
August:	OES; Occupational Employment Statistics
September:	Explanation of Seasonal Adjustments

RECENT PUBLICATIONS FROM RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

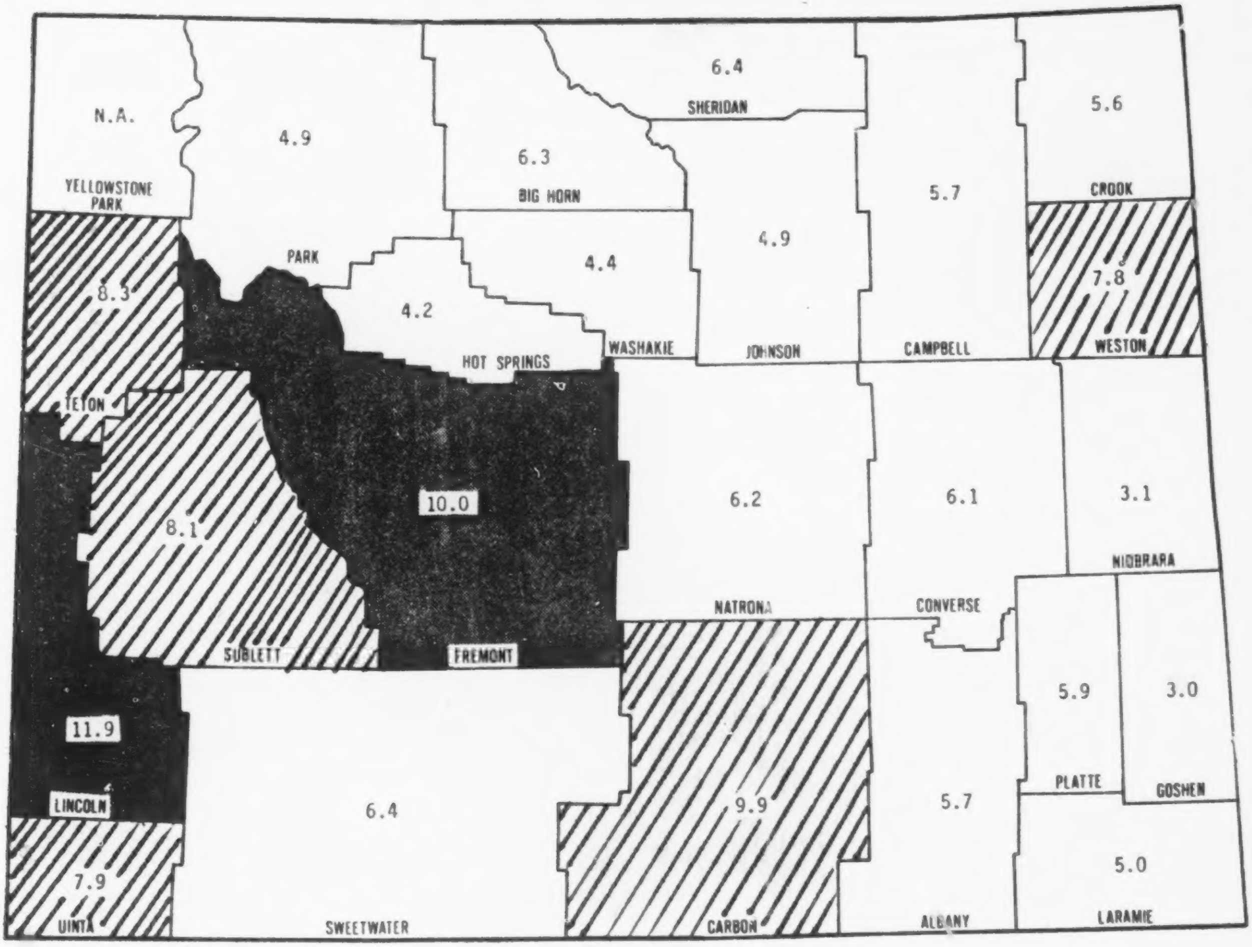
If you have any questions about any of our reports or wish to order a copy of them, please give us a call or drop us a line.

Phone: 307-235-3643
Address: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, Wyoming 82602

Here's a list of our most recent publications:

- Wyoming Occupational Outlook with projections to 1992.
- Recent Trends in Wyoming's Unemployment.
- Report of Applicants and Job Openings, 4th Quarter, 1983 and First Quarter 1984.
- Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Package for 1984.
- Wyoming Covered Employment and Wage Data by Industry & County, 4th Quarter 1983.
- Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics; Selected Balance of Nonmanufacturing.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY COUNTY
APRIL 1984


N.A.
YELLOWSTONE PARK
4.9
PARK
6.4
SHERIDAN
6.3
BIG HORN
5.7
5.6
CROOK
4.9
4.4
WASHAKIE
4.2
HOT SPRINGS
JOHNSON
CAMPBELL
7.8
WESTON
8.3
TETON
8.1
SUBLETT
10.0
FREMONT
6.2
NATRONA
6.1
CONVERSE
3.1
NIOBRARA
11.9
LINCOLN
6.4
SWEETWATER
9.9
CARBON
5.9
PLATTE
3.0
GOSHEN
5.7
ALBANY
5.0
LARAMIE
7.9
UINTA

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:

United States.... 7.6
Wyoming.......... 6.5

☐ Below U.S. Rate
▨ Above U.S. Rate, Below 10.0 Percent
■ 10.0 Percent or Higher

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN
ALL ITEMS 1967=100

* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
1983	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
1984	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8										
*	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.5										
**	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5										

Table 1

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	APR 1984 1/	MAR 1984 1/	APR 1983 2/	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	258,184	257,049	257,918	0.4	0.1
Unemployment	16,689	17,180	26,554	- 2.9	- 37.2
Employed Labor Force	241,495	239,869	231,364	0.7	4.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) 3/	175,700	176,950	181,183	- 0.7	- 3.0
b. Agriculture 3/	12,446	10,286	12,675	21.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	6.5% 6.1%*	6.7% 6.1%*	10.3% 9.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	7.6% 7.8%*	8.1% 7.8%*	10.0%10.2%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) 4/	3.1%	3.6%*	6.3%*	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 557.70	$ 558.01	$ 494.31	- 0.1	12.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.9	43.8	38.8	- 2.1	10.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.00	$ 12.74	$ 12.74	2.0	2.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Office	26,881	38,011	61,104	- 29.3	- 56.0
a. Initial	2,908	3,301	4,171	- 11.9	- 30.3
Weeks Compensated	23,196	33,465	68,465	- 30.7	- 66.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$2,902,666	$4,227,633	$10,420,759	- 31.3	- 72.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 125.14	$ 126.33	$ 152.21	- 0.9	- 17.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,108	3,726	3,132	- 16.6	- 0.8
Non-Ag. Openings Received	1,914	1,899	1,678	0.8	14.1
Non-Ag. Placements	2,230	2,248	1,583	- 0.8	40.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 497.76	$ 497.76	$ 469.25	0.0	6.1
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	42.8	41.6	0.0	2.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.63	$ 11.63	$ 11.28	0.0	3.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967=100	308.8	307.3	295.5	0.5	4.5
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.4	311.1	300.6	1.0	3.6
Retail Prices of Food 1967=100	302.3	302.2	291.9	0.0	3.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Final. 3/ Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. 4/ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provision.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

& UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 2

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	APR 1984	MAR 1984	APR 1983	% CHANGE MAR-APR	% CHANGE APR-APR	APR 1984	MAR 1984	APR 1983	APR 1984	MAR 1984	APR 1983
Statewide	258,184	257,049	257,918	0.4	0.1	16,689	17,180	26,554	6.5	6.7	10.3
Albany	15,845	15,481	14,627	2.4	8.3	905	782	962	5.7	5.1	6.6
Big Horn	5,250	5,085	5,653	3.2	- 7.1	331	385	656	6.3	7.6	11.6
Campbell	18,012	17,932	19,697	0.4	- 8.6	1,035	1,140	1,832	5.7	6.4	9.3
Carbon	9,636	9,402	10,436	2.5	- 7.7	953	888	1,602	9.9	9.4	15.4
Converse	7,221	6,987	7,387	3.3	- 2.2	438	452	839	6.1	6.5	11.4
Crook	2,831	2,791	2,767	1.4	2.3	158	142	255	5.6	5.1	9.2
Fremont	19,515	19,859	19,045	- 1.7	2.5	1,949	2,534	2,261	10.0	12.8	11.9
Goshen	7,263	7,009	6,902	3.6	5.2	215	291	399	3.0	4.2	5.8
Hot Springs	3,034	3,065	2,873	- 1.0	5.6	126	160	198	4.2	5.2	6.9
Johnson	4,183	4,142	4,069	1.0	2.8	204	279	380	4.9	6.7	9.3
Laramie	35,024	35,356	34,128	- 0.9	2.6	1,739	1,700	2,467	5.0	4.8	7.2
Lincoln	6,412	6,293	6,090	1.9	5.3	764	701	1,072	11.9	11.1	17.6
Natrona	39,885	40,267	40,940	- 0.9	- 2.6	2,481	2,413	4,959	6.2	6.0	12.1
Niobrara	1,635	1,542	1,574	6.0	3.9	50	59	142	3.1	3.8	9.0
Park	14,087	13,531	12,628	4.1	11.6	695	688	931	4.9	5.1	7.4
Platte	3,975	3,897	4,177	2.0	- 4.8	236	218	385	5.9	5.6	9.2
Sheridan	14,379	14,163	13,306	1.5	8.1	927	1,103	1,084	6.4	7.8	8.1
Sublette	2,469	2,398	2,592	3.0	- 4.7	199	178	297	8.1	7.4	11.5
Sweetwater	20,943	21,057	22,813	- 0.5	- 8.2	1,350	1,259	2,611	6.4	6.0	11.4
Teton	7,038	7,392	6,560	- 4.8	7.3	584	534	871	8.3	7.2	13.3
Uinta	10,286	10,381	10,583	- 0.9	- 2.8	810	720	1,474	7.9	6.9	13.9
Washakie	5,425	5,321	5,236	2.0	3.6	241	291	476	4.4	5.5	9.1
Weston	3,837	3,699	3,836	3.7	0.0	299	263	404	7.8	7.1	10.5

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) APR 1984 2/ Total	MAR 1984 3/ Total	APR 1983 Total	% Change on Total Emp. MAR 1984 to APR 1984	APR 1983 to APR 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	199.6	198.5	199.8	0.6	- 0.1
Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.7	1.3	1.3
Durable Goods	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	- 14.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	191.8	190.8	192.1	0.5	- 0.2
Mining	26.2	26.6	27.5	- 1.5	- 4.7
Contract Construction	17.6	16.0	15.3	10.0	15.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.1	16.4	16.4	- 1.8	- 1.8
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 2.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	8.8
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.6	6.9	7.3	- 4.3	- 9.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.5	43.6	43.3	- 0.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.8	9.3	0.0	- 5.4
Retail Trade	34.7	34.8	34.0	- 0.3	2.1
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 1.8	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.4	12.5	12.3	- 0.8	0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	- 2.6
Services	30.6	30.1	32.1	1.7	- 4.7
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	1.6
Government	50.3	50.6	49.8	- 0.6	1.0
Federal Government	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	43.6	43.9	43.2	- 0.7	0.9
State Government	12.8	12.9	12.8	- 0.8	0.0
Local Government	30.8	31.0	30.4	- 0.6	1.3

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	APR 1984 2/	MAR 1984 3/	APR 1983	MAR 1984	APR 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to APR 1984	to APR 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.1	34.3	34.1	- 0.6	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.8	33.0	32.9	- 0.6	- 0.3
Mining	5.1	5.2	5.4	- 1.9	- 5.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.6	4.8	- 2.2	- 6.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.1	2.2	2.4	- 4.5	- 12.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.5	9.4	9.4	1.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 2.8	- 2.8
Retail Trade	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 1.7	- 1.7
Government	6.6	6.7	6.2	- 1.5	6.5
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.0	6.1	5.6	- 1.6	7.1

(See Footnotes End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING 1/
(Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd.)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	APR 1984 2/ Total	MAR 1984 3/ Total	APR 1983 Total	MAR 1984 to APR 1984	APR 1983 to APR 1984
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.1	30.0	28.8	0.3	4.5
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	- 16.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.1	29.0	27.6	0.3	5.4
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	1.3	5.3	53.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 2.9	- 10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	4.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.2	5.8	- 1.6	5.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	4.9	0.0	10.2
Government	9.7	9.6	9.3	1.0	4.3
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
State and Local Government	7.3	7.2	7.1	1.4	2.8

1/ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Revised figures.

8/20/84 S8895-1 A

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 21 NO. 4 MAY 1984

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '84	April '84
Labor Force	259,913	258,668
Employment	243,575	241,969
Unemployment	16,338	16,699
Rate (Raw)	6.3	6.5
Rate (S.A.)	6.4	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.97	$13.11
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.0	42.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.5	7.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.63	$11.60
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	42.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	309.7	
Denver	346.1	
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

- How to Use Your Wyoming Job Service Offices
- How Wyoming's Manufacturing Industries Stack Up
- An Explanation of LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)

U.S. RATE DROPS

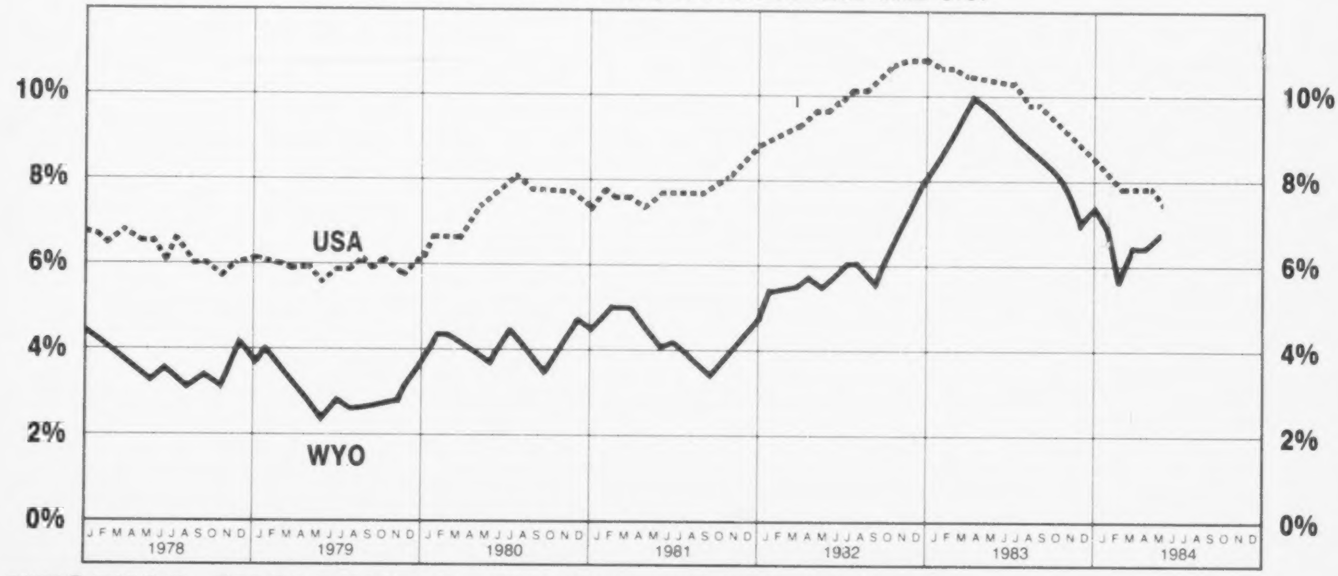
The seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate declined to 7.5 percent in May, after holding at 7.8 percent during the February-April period. The rate has decreased by 3.2 percentage points from its late 1982 high and was at the lowest level since August 1981.

NATION HITS RECORD EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the civilian population reached a record high employment level in May. Approximately 105.3 million people were working during the month according to the monthly survey of households. May's number of unemployed, 8.5 million, was the fewest since September 1981.

Graph 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

U.S. JUNE RATE JUST ANNOUNCED

The seasonally adjusted U.S. rate for June is 7.1 percent which is a drop of four-tenths of a percent. Considering that between May and June some two million students flood the labor market this is an extraordinary decline, and a sure sign of a healthy national economy.

STATE RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

In Wyoming, May's preliminary estimates show a decrease of 361 unemployed persons from April. This translates to an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, which is a drop of two-tenths of a percent from April's 6.5 percent figure. This is the lowest rate since September, 1982, which was 20 months ago.

The most recent data available for all states is for the month of April. Wyoming along with New York and Minnesota recorded a rate of 6.5 percent. There were 30 states which had higher rates than that. West Virginia had the highest rate of 14.9 percent while Nebraska had the lowest unemployment in the nation with a rate of 4.1 percent.

Of Wyoming's neighboring states Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado had lower rates of 4.1, 4.5, and 5.1 percent respectively. Utah, Idaho, and Montana recorded higher rates of 6.7, 7.7, and 8.7 percent respectively.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Laramie, Albany, Carbon, and Sweetwater Counties had significant declines in both the number unemployed and their unemployment rates between April and May of 1984. See table 2 and Chart 1. Unfortunately, Campbell, Fremont, and Teton Counties had substantial increases in rates and numbers unemployed over the same period.

Fremont, Lincoln, and Teton Counties had the highest rates of 10.7, 10.5, and 9.6 percent respectively. Goshen (2.9) and Niobrara (3.4) Counties had the lowest rates.

Most reliable sources anticipate a construction boom in and around Sweetwater County for the next couple of years. Some 19 public and private projects will account for nearly $1.1 billion worth of construction over the next few years. How this activity affects the labor markets will be interesting subject matter in future issues of the *Labor Force Trends*.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

According to the CES program (Current Employment Statistics will be explained in greater detail in June's Trends) contract construction employment jumped 12.5 percent between April and May. See Table 3. As mentioned in April's *Trends*, much of that increase is due to the road and highway construction and repair work being done in the warmer seasons.

An over-the-year increase of nearly 12 percent can also be seen in the Personal Services sector. Personal Services generally involve care of the person or his apparel, such as laundries, dry cleaners, funeral homes, health spas, and beauty and barber shops to name a few.

The gains in those two industries have been partially off-set by over-the-year losses in these industries: Petroleum and Coal Products, Mining, Railroad Transportation, Communication, Electricity, Gas and Sanitary Services, and the broad Services category.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING FACTS

In 1980 Wyoming ranked 51st in the U.S. in manufacturing employment with less than 10,000 persons employed in that major industry. While the United States employs about 22 percent of its workers in manufacturing, Wyoming's work force has never employed more than 6 percent in this industry.

In 1981 Wyoming manufacturers paid their employees an average weekly wage of $314 a week. This ranked the state 28th overall and compared to the U.S. average of $318 a week.

In 1980 the value of Wyoming's manufacturing shipments was $2.8 billion. Although this was less than one percent of the nation's total it still ranked the state 46th.

Graph 2 shows annual average manufacturing employment from 1963 to 1983. One way that manufacturing differs from many of the energy industries in the state is its response to economic conditions. Manufacturing is usually one of the first industries to slow down in anticipation of a recession. In that light manufacturing could be considered a leading indicator. Mining and energy industries tend to be lagging indicators of economic conditions. This helps explain why manufacturing employment began its decline in 1981 (see Graph 2) while many energy related industries didn't see comparable declines until 1983.

Graph 3 shows recent employment trends for the five largest manufacturing industries in the state. Note the seasonal nature of employment in the Sugar and Confectionary Products industry. The sugar beet campaign begins in September with the harvest of the beets accounting for the severe upswing in employment at that time each year.

LAUS EXPLAINED

Local Area Unemployment Statistics are estimates prepared by each state employment security agency using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The LAUS program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and local areas.

Concepts and definitions for employment and unemployment are those used in the official national series obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Each month the bureau of the census conducts the CPS in which they interview people in some 60,000 households (between 600 and 700 in Wyoming) across the United States.

During the interview, the respondent is considered unemployed only if they meet all of the following criteria:

- they had no employment during the survey week
- they were available for work at that time and
- they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior four weeks.

Persons not looking for work because they've been laid off and are expecting to be recalled, as well as those expecting to report to a job within 30 days are also considered unemployed.

People are considered employed if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their farm; or worked fifteen hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not.

Different sources help to provide estimates of both employment and unemployment. The following two formulas should make some of these concepts easier to understand:

$$\text{EMPLOYED} + \text{UNEMPLOYED} = \text{LABOR FORCE}$$

$$\text{UNEMPLOYMENT RATE} = \frac{\text{UNEMPLOYED}}{\text{LABOR FORCE}}$$

The preliminary monthly estimate of total employment in the LAUS program is based primarily on Current Employment Statistics (CES will be explained next month). CES is a survey of establishments of which one by-product are payroll employment estimates. Estimates of employment for workers not covered by the CES, such as agricultural workers and self-employed and unpaid family workers, are developed using special surveys, national historical relationships, and census data.

The preliminary monthly estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws; (2) those previously employed in industries not covered by these laws; and (3) those who were either entering the labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

Trends Table 2 shows the results of the LAUS program. In reality the LAUS program is much more complex than these few paragraphs may make it sound. On the national, state, county, and local levels there are multitudes of both computers and people working daily to come up with LAUS figures for months and years.

HOW TO USE JOB SERVICE OF WYOMING

Why Use Job Service?

Did you hear about the company that advertised recently for eight positions and had over 1,200 persons apply? Applicants stood in lines over a block long and waited hours just to complete an application.

When you must fill a job, what do you do? Place a help wanted ad? Tell your other employees and friends? Use radio or TV? Call Job Service of Wyoming? Any of these approaches may result in solving your hiring need. Only one however; Job Service, will provide you with pre-screened applicants, by appointment only and no walk-ins.

If you're really after four or five good applicants to choose from then you probably don't need the unscreened "mega-results" of paid advertising or word-of-mouth. Job Service has qualified individuals, classified according to education, experience, and abilities, to refer, saving you time and money. Since you've already paid for their service with your tax dollar, there is *no fee* for employers or applicants.

For an individual, the Job Service functions much like any employment agency. They will attempt to match an applicant's skills and experience with available jobs in the area and arrange for referrals to those employers with available jobs. Counseling and testing services and programs coaching applicants on how to obtain and retain a job are available at no cost.

Business and industry receive special services such as employment testing, on-the-job training reimbursement, income tax incentives, and labor market information. This service, at no cost, is an effective tool for large and small employers. Most interviewers screen and select applicants carefully, in order to match the worker's skills with the employer's stated requirements. As an employer it is very important that you make sure that Job Service knows what you are looking for. When you receive unqualified applicants you should call the interviewer responsible. If you continue to receive unqualified applicants please call the manager of Job Service.

The most important factor in dealing with the Job Service is your relationship with the interviewers. Good rapport between the employer and an interviewer is absolutely vital. Go to the Job Service and get to know the interviewer(s) servicing your orders and feel free to speak directly to the manager. Invite your Job Service representative out to visit your company, show him or her around, let them become familiar with your special needs and the type of employees you hire. Remember he or she has the capability to save your company many dollars by referring well qualified applicants.

Your Job Order

Most job orders are received directly from employers who call their openings into the Job Service. Other openings are obtained by phone solicitation and personal visits to area businesses.

When you have a position to fill be sure to give the details of the job: the title, duties, hours, rate of pay, benefits, experience required, educational qualifications, special skills, and the number of people you would like to interview for the opening.

After your order is processed it is made available to other Job Service Centers statewide and if you so desire, your order can be placed in the national Job Bank, so that qualified applicants nationwide can be referred.

Interviewing Job Service Applicants

Insist on seeing applicants by appointment. This provides you an opportunity to discuss the applicants qualifications with the interviewer and also prevents walk-ins who might have heard you were hiring.

Be sure to note the qualifications of those referred and whether or not they meet your job requirements. Each applicant will bring an appointment card to the interview. You should return this postage-paid card to Job Service, with your comments, immediately upon your decision to hire or not hire that specific individual.

Call Job Service if you have additional questions about applicant qualifications or if applicants have not reported for interviews. You will also avoid unnecessary calls from Job Service if you let them know when your job order has been filled or cancelled.

Job Service may not be the only answer to all your staffing problems, however, it is a proven valuable resource that thoughtful employers can use to their advantage.

IN OUR FUTURE LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Research and Analysis Section is involved in several diverse statistical programs. Most of these programs are used as sources for the information published in the *Labor Force Trends*. A better understanding of these programs should help *Trends* users avoid confusion especially when terms or figures appear to be contradictory. For that reason we are scheduling brief descriptions of the following programs at these specified times.

June: CES; Current Employment Statistics; and Hospitals in Wyoming
July: ES-202; Covered Employment and Wage Data
August: OES; Occupational Employment Statistics
September: Explanation of Seasonal Adjustments

RECENT PUBLICATIONS FROM RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

If you have any questions about any of our reports or wish to order a copy of them, please give us a call or drop us a line.

Phone: 307-235-3643
Address: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, Wyoming 82602

Here's a list of our most recent publications:

- Wyoming Occupational Outlook with projections to 1992
- Recent Trends in Wyoming's Unemployment
- Report of Applicants and Job Openings, 4th Quarter, 1983 and First Quarter 1984
- Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Package for 1984
- Wyoming Covered Employment and Wage Data by Industry & County, 4th Quarter 1983.
- Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics; Selected Balance of Nonmanufacturing.

CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1984	309.7	301.4	334.6	247.2	198.9	312.2	376.8
Annual % Change	4.2	3.1	4.0	5.1	1.4	5.4	6.4

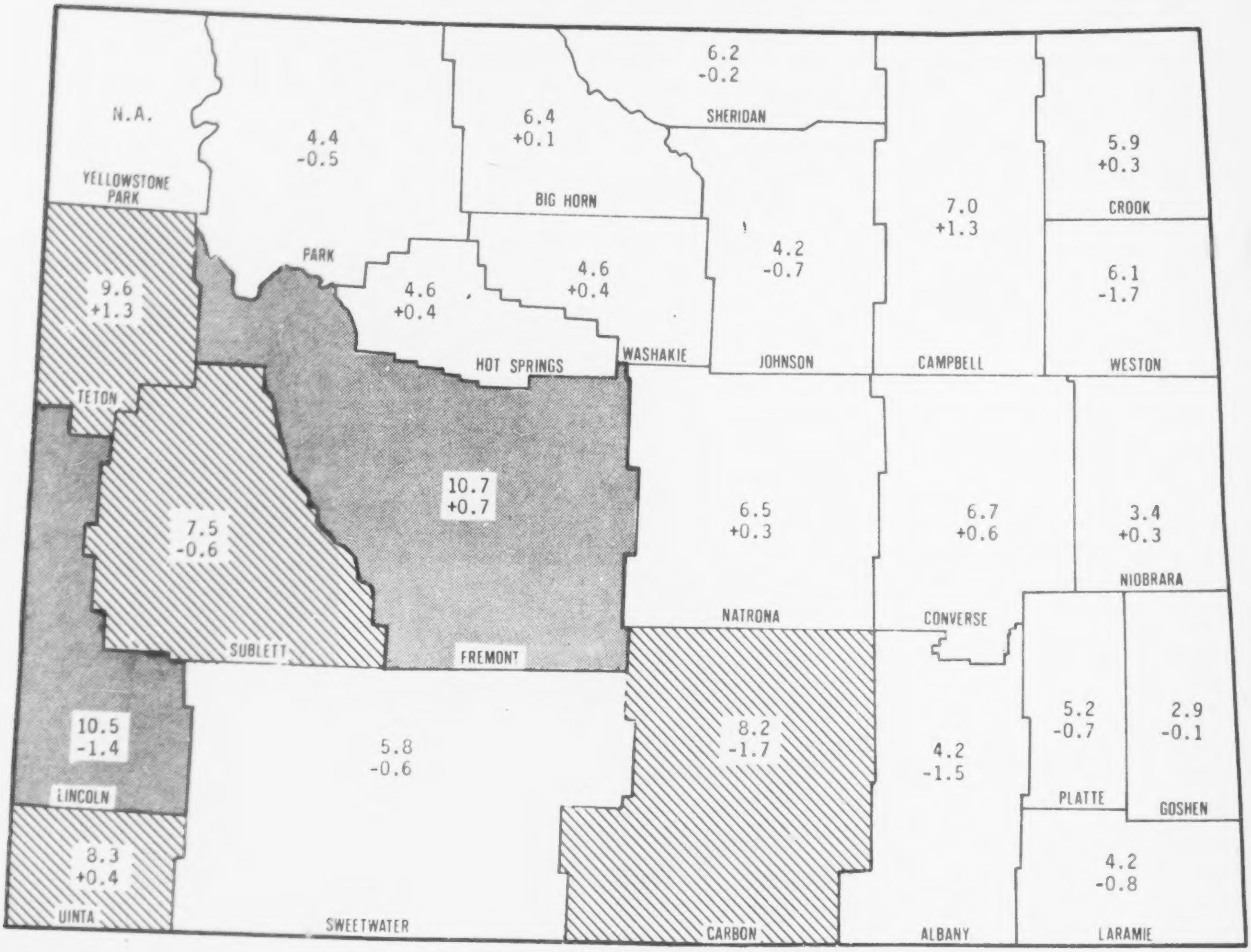
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1984	305.4	301.2	325.2	246.5	197.7	314.6	375.0
Annual % Change	3.1	2.9	1.2	5.1	1.2	5.7	6.5

CHART 1

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH BY COUNTY

MAY 1984


N.A.
YELLOWSTONE PARK
4.4
-0.5
PARK
6.4
+0.1
BIG HORN
6.2
-0.2
SHERIDAN
7.0
+1.3
CAMPBELL
5.9
+0.3
CROOK
9.6
+1.3
TETON
4.6
+0.4
HOT SPRINGS
4.6
+0.4
WASHAKIE
4.2
-0.7
JOHNSON
6.1
-1.7
WESTON
7.5
-0.6
SUBLETT
10.7
+0.7
FREMONT
6.5
+0.3
NATRONA
6.7
+0.6
CONVERSE
3.4
+0.3
NIOBRARA
10.5
-1.4
LINCOLN
5.8
-0.6
SWEETWATER
8.2
-1.7
CARBON
4.2
-1.5
ALBANY
5.2
-0.7
PLATTE
2.9
-0.1
GOSHEN
8.3
+0.4
UINTA
4.2
-0.8
LARAMIE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:

UNITED STATES 7.2

WYOMING 6.3

□ Below U.S. Rate

▨ Above U.S. Rate, Below 10.0 Percent

▩ 10 Percent or Higher

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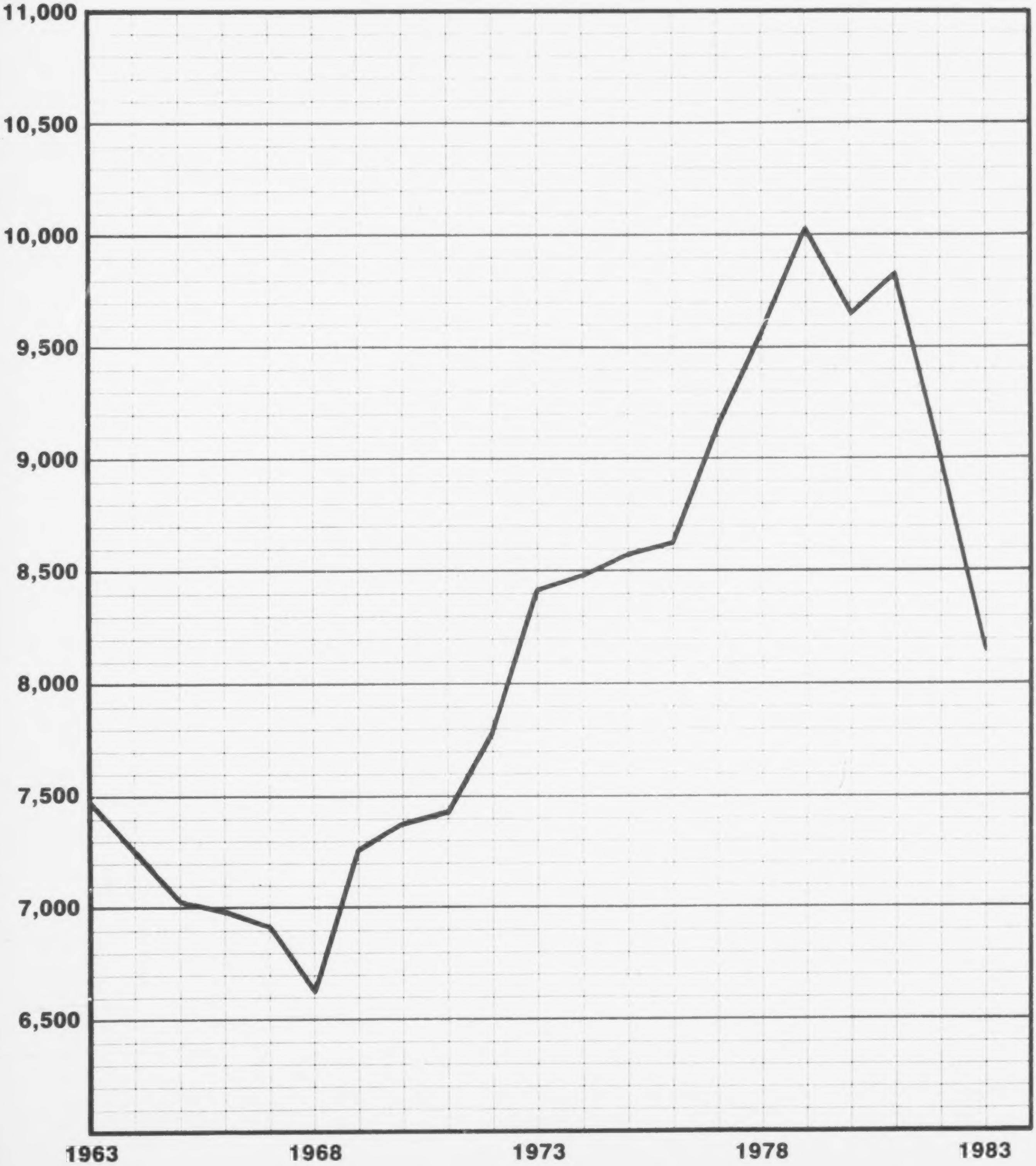
GRAPH 2

WYOMING COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

1963 to 1983



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GRAPH 3

WYOMING COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

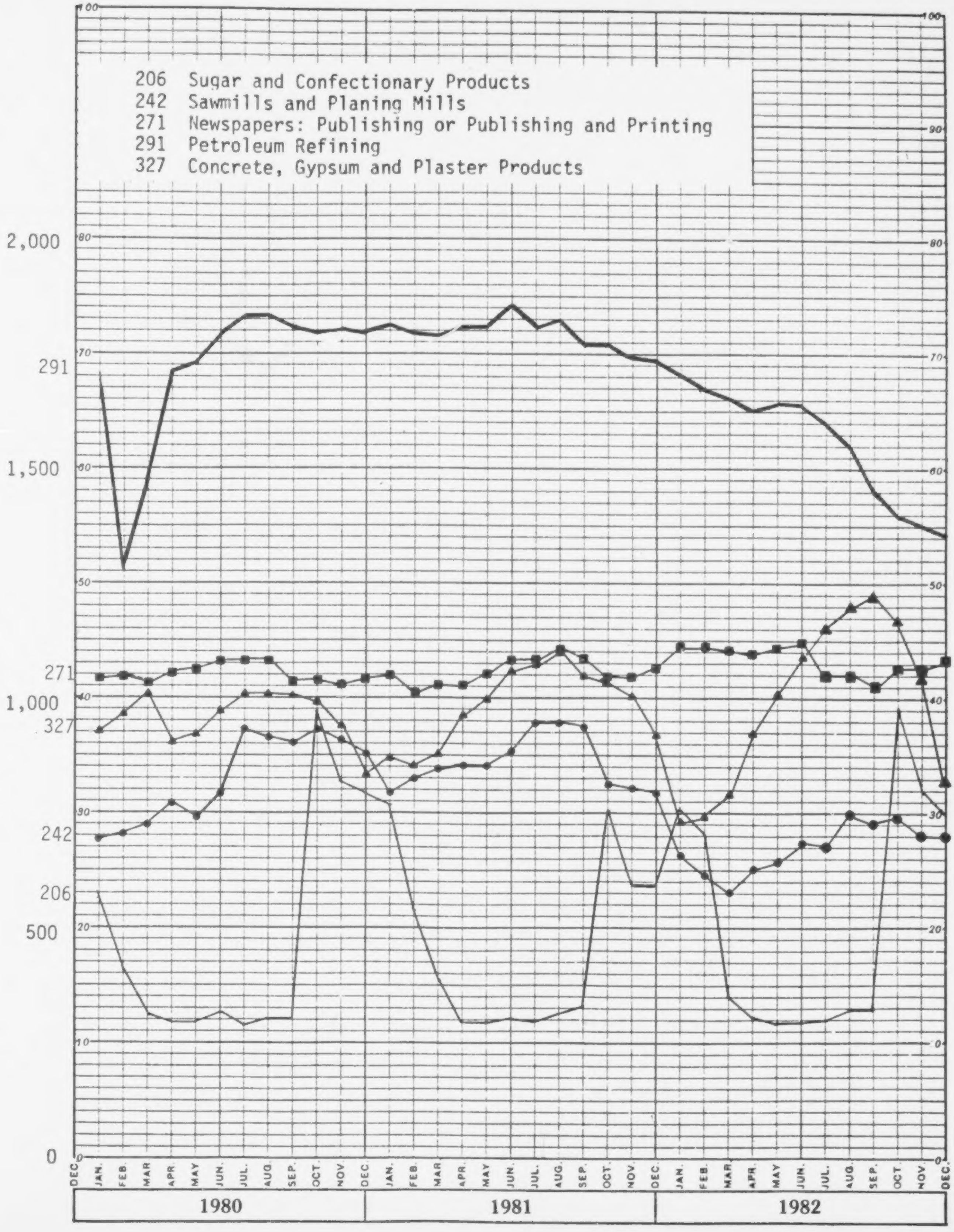


Table No. 1
WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAY 1984 [1]	APR 1984 [1]	MAY 1983 [2]	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	259,913	258,668	264,361	0.5	- 1.7
Unemployment	16,338	16,699	24,308	- 2.2	- 32.8
Unemployed Labor Force	243,575	241,969	240,053	0.7	1.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) [3]	186,000	181,100	185,960	2.7	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	13,691	12,446	13,943	10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adjd.*	6.3% 6.4%*	6.5% 6.1%*	9.2% 9.4%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjd.*	7.2% 7.5%*	7.6% 7.8%*	9.8% 10.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) [4]	2.4	3.1	5.3	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining Production Workers:					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 557.71	$ 559.80	$ 488.03	- 0.4	14.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	42.7	40.3	0.7	6.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.97	$ 13.11	$ 12.11	- 1.1	7.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	24,377	26,881	31,114	- 9.3	- 21.7
a. Initial	2,321	2,908	3,286	- 20.2	- 29.4
Weeks Compensated	23,654	23,196	58,254	2.0	- 59.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,721,107	$ 2,902,666	$ 8,785,908	- 6.3	- 69.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 128.93	$ 125.14	$ 150.82	3.0	- 14.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,277	3,108	3,616	5.4	- 9.4
Non-Ag Openings Received	2,977	1,914	1,688	55.5	76.4
Non-Ag Placements	2,451	2,230	1,843	9.9	33.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 502.42	$ 497.64	$ 471.37	1.0	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.9	42.2	0.7	2.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.63	$ 11.60	$ 11.17	0.3	4.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	309.7	308.8	297.1	0.3	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.7	311.4	301.7	0.1	3.3
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	301.4	302.3	291.9	- 0.3	3.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table No. 2
WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983	%CHANGE APR-MAY	%CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983
Statewide	259,913	258,668	264,361	0.5	- 1.7	16,338	16,699	24,308	6.3	6.5	9.2
Albany	15,939	15,846	15,268	0.6	4.4	665	906	870	4.2	5.7	5.7
Big Horn	5,380	5,252	5,913	2.4	- 9.0	345	331	640	6.4	6.3	10.8
Campbell	18,206	18,037	20,020	0.9	- 9.1	1,273	1,035	1,631	7.0	5.7	8.1
Carbon	9,645	9,620	10,680	0.3	- 9.7	791	953	1,392	8.2	9.9	13.0
Converse	7,246	7,229	7,449	0.2	- 2.7	482	437	716	6.7	6.0	9.6
Crook	2,841	2,835	2,788	0.2	1.9	169	159	198	5.9	5.6	7.1
Fremont	19,572	19,535	19,407	0.2	0.9	2,102	1,950	2,141	10.7	10.0	11.0
Goshen	7,307	7,270	7,190	0.5	1.6	211	215	421	2.9	3.0	5.9
Hot Springs	3,070	3,040	2,987	1.0	2.8	141	127	206	4.6	4.2	6.9
Johnson	4,184	4,187	4,182	- 0.1	0.0	174	204	344	4.2	4.9	8.2
Laramie	35,322	35,416	34,879	- 0.3	1.3	1,498	1,744	2,306	4.2	4.9	6.6
Lincoln	6,426	6,417	6,146	0.1	4.6	677	766	872	10.5	11.9	14.2
Natrona	39,590	39,870	41,356	- 0.7	- 4.3	2,555	2,481	4,606	6.5	6.2	11.1
Niobrara	1,676	1,638	1,641	2.3	2.1	57	50	131	3.4	3.1	8.0
Park	14,633	14.095	13,498	3.8	8.4	642	695	878	4.4	4.9	6.5
Platte	4,145	3,972	4,465	4.4	- 7.2	217	236	345	5.2	5.9	7.7
Sheridan	14,531	14,394	13,684	1.0	6.2	900	928	946	6.2	6.4	6.9
Sublette	2,546	2,474	2,701	2.9	- 5.7	192	199	250	7.5	8.0	9.3
Sweetwater	20,694	20,946	23,237	- 1.2	- 10.9	1,200	1,349	2,514	5.8	6.4	10.8
Teton	7,413	7,043	6,860	5.3	8.1	710	586	735	9.6	8.3	10.7
Uinta	10,262	10,282	10,651	- 0.2	- 3.7	856	810	1,328	8.3	7.9	12.5
Washakie	5,558	5,432	5,523	2.3	0.6	253	241	499	4.6	4.4	9.0
Weston	3,726	3,840	3,836	- 3.0	- 2.9	227	298	339	6.1	7.8	8.8

Table No. 3
WYOMING
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change of Total Emp.	
	MAY 1984[2]	APR 1984[3]	MAY 1983	APR 1984	MAY 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1984	to May 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	203.5	199.6	204.7	2.0	- 0.6
Manufacturing	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	195.7	191.8	196.9	2.0	- 0.6
Mining	26.2	26.2	27.4	0.0	- 4.4
Contract Construction	19.8	17.6	17.4	12.5	13.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.1	16.1	16.2	0.0	- 0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.4	- 6.1	- 8.8
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.2	5.6	1.6	12.5
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.7	6.6	7.2	1.5	- 6.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.9	43.5	43.7	0.9	0.5
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 2.2
Retail Trade	35.1	34.7	34.8	1.2	0.9
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.8	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.4	12.4	12.6	0.0	- 1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.5	7.8	0.0	- 3.8
Services	30.7	30.6	33.4	0.3	- 8.1
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.7	5.6	11.8
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Government	51.5	50.3	51.0	2.4	1.0
Federal Government	6.9	6.7	7.0	3.0	- 1.4
State & Local Government	44.6	43.6	43.9	2.3	1.6
State Government	13.2	12.8	12.9	3.1	2.3
Local Government	31.4	30.8	31.0	1.9	1.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table No. 3 (Continued)
WYOMING
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAY 1984[2]	APR 1984[3]	MAY 1983	APR 1984	MAY 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1984	to May 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.3	34.1	34.2	0.6	0.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.0	32.8	33.0	0.6	0.0
Mining	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.0	- 5.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	- 6.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.4	2.1	2.1	14.3	14.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	5.9	6.0	5.6	- 1.7	5.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.6	5.7	5.8	- 1.8	- 3.4
Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	- 1.5	1.6
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	14.3
State & Local Government	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 1.7	3.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.8	30.1	29.6	2.3	4.1
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	- 16.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	28.8	28.1	2.4	5.0
Contract Construction	2.3	2.0	1.6	15.0	43.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.8	- 2.9	- 13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	6.9	6.7	1.4	4.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	5.9	1.6	5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.1	4.7	2.0	10.6
Government	10.0	9.7	9.6	3.1	4.2
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	7.6	7.3	7.3	4.1	4.1

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

9/13/84 S8845-1 A

WYOMING

VOL. 21 NO. 5 JUNE 1984

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	June '84	May '84
Labor Force	266,931	260,333
Employment	252,544	243,883
Unemployment	14,387	16,350
Rate (Raw)	5.4	6.3
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	6.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.11	$13.13
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.1	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.61	$11.55
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.1	43.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	310.7	309.7
Denver (Bimonthly)		346.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

— CES: Current Employment Statistics
— Hospitals in Wyoming

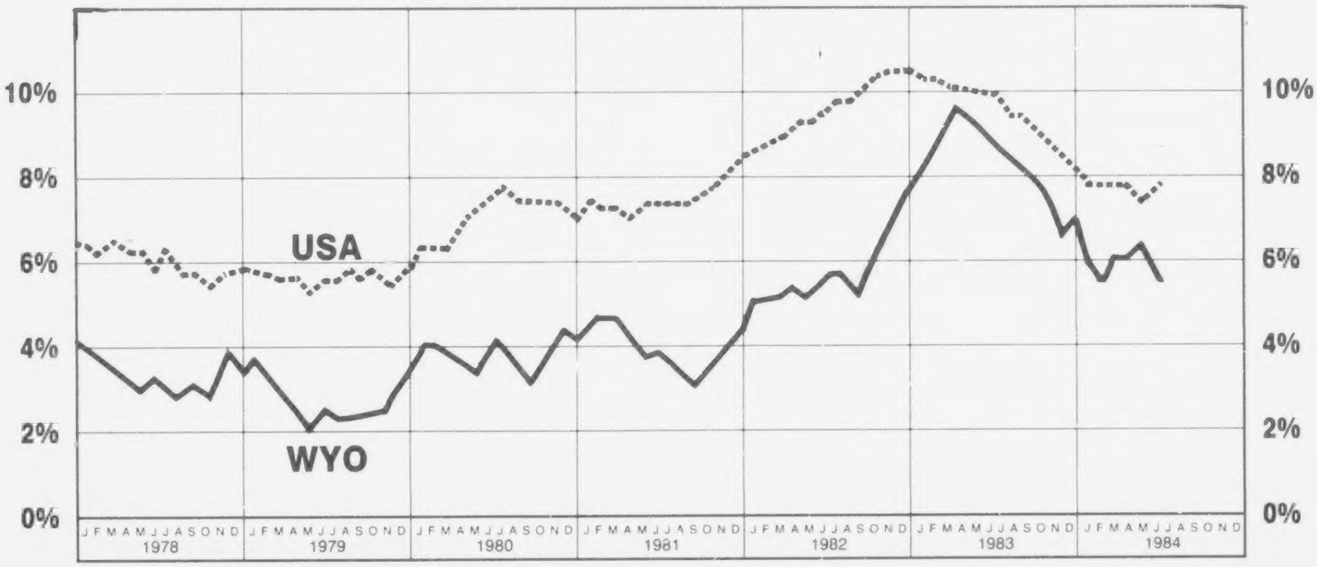
THE U.S. SITUATION IN JUNE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that U.S. employment rose and unemployment declined in the month of June, seasonally adjusted. The civilian worker unemployment rate dropped four-tenths of a percentage point from May to 7.1 percent. The rate has fallen by 3.6 percentage points from its late 1982 high to the lowest level since April 1980. However, total employment—as measured by the monthly survey of households—rose by 460,000 to 105.7 million, following an even larger increase in May. Employment growth was strong in construction, durable goods, manufacturing, and service industries.

JULY RATE JUST RELEASED

Optimism encouraged by the June unemployment drop was short lived as July's preliminary estimates for the U.S. show an increase of the rate back to the May level of 7.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. The number of the unemployed swelled to over 8.5 million, an increase of more than 413,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

UNCHARACTERISTIC DROP IN STATE RATE

Between May and June Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate dropped nine-tenths of a percent. The normal trend in June is an increase in unemployment because of students and recent graduates entering the labor force in search of employment. The 5.4 percent recorded in June is the lowest rate posted since May of 1982, two full years ago. The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate for June stood at 5.5 percent, well below the U.S. level of 7.1 percent. On the surface it would appear that both the nation's and Wyoming's economies were strong enough to absorb most of the influx of students into the labor market. In Wyoming's case, however, continuing out migration of the unemployed appears to be a major factor in annual unemployment declines since the fall of 1983. In fact a large portion of this decline can be attributed to the growing numbers of people who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. In any case, most economic indicators seem to agree that the Cowboy State is in somewhat better shape now than it was a year ago.

While June of 1983 posted total unemployment at over 24,600, the preliminary figure of 14,387 for June this year indicates a decrease of more than 10,000 unemployed people. See Table 2. Over-the-month (May to June) unemployment decreased by almost 2,000 persons. This decrease and a month-to-month increase in employment of over 8,600, are two major reasons for the considerable drop in the unemployment rate over that one month period. In June, seasonal hiring took place in construction, up almost 10 percent from May, or 1,900 workers; as well as retail trade, up 1,500 workers; and services, up 1,100 workers. Manufacturing, mining, and federal government employment were also up over-the-month.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The most recent data available for all states is from May. Wyoming's unemployment stood at 6.3 percent. Of Wyoming's bordering states Montana, Idaho, and Utah had higher rates of 7.3, 6.8, and 6.5 percent respectively. Meanwhile, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado had lower rates of 3.6, 4.2, and 5.0 percent respectively. Nebraska's May preliminary figure of 3.6 percent was the lowest in the United States. West Virginia continued with the highest unemployment in the nation at 13.7 percent.

WYOMING COUNTIES

During June, Lincoln County had the highest unemployment rate at 9.4 percent, followed by Fremont County at 8.9 percent. As in previous months, Natrona County had the most jobless, over 2,500, which was over 17 percent of the state's total. Fremont County followed with nearly 1,700 persons looking for work. Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent, followed by Goshen County at 3.2 percent.

June's labor force at 266,900 showed the normal May-to-June seasonal increase due primarily to seasonal hiring. However, over-the-year the labor force is down by over 12,500 individuals, or nearly five percent. This decline is evidenced in 18 out of 23 counties and is due mainly to tight job markets along with the out migration of the unemployed. Only Park and Teton counties show notable annual labor force growth. Yellowstone Park employment is included in these counties. Tourism appears strong in June and has the advantage of not being influenced to a great degree by the state's economic downturn.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Table 3 and the trends anlayzed in this section are extracted from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program which is explained later in this edition of *Trends*.

In June, Contract Construction employment is up by 2,600 workers, nearly 14 percent more than in June of 1983. Construction projects this year are concentrated on road and highway construction and repair.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employment is up slightly from 1983's slow year. Local government employment is also up 2,500 persons over-the-year due primarily to additional hiring for street and local construction projects. Mining workers have decreased by 1,300 or nearly five percent from last year. The Services industry saw employment decrease by 3,600 which is a 10 percent decline over-the-year. The Manufacturing; Transportation, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors reflect about the same employment levels as a year ago.

CES EXPLAINED

The Current Employment Statistics Survey is a leading monthly barometer of the employment level by industry and reflects changes in the economy. The survey is jointly managed by this State and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of the survey is to report monthly employment, hours, and earnings information for the nation, the State, and major labor areas (Casper and Cheyenne) within the State. Table 3 compiles part of the results of the CES survey. Page 9 is an actual reprint of one page of the CES results.

CES DEPENDS ON THE PUBLIC

Certain BLS standards must be met before CES data can be published. In Wyoming the CES reports run into two major problem areas. The first is lack of population. Such a small base requires that a high percentage of that base be surveyed to ensure accuracy of the reports. This coincides with the second problem. Getting replies from all of those businesses that are in the sample is very difficult.

EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

We want to encourage **anyone receiving questionnaires** from the Employment Security Commission to **please take ten minutes to fill them out and return** them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow you or your business to be identified. The information compiled from the survey is intended to be used by these employers as well as government officials and planners. Right now the state is authorized to publish monthly hours and earnings data for only two (mining and manufacturing) of the seven major industries. Our CES staff is working very hard to increase the sample size (presently its around 1,550 employers). Employer response is of utmost importance in helping to create an adequate sample. In addition to the employment levels now published for all industries, we also would very much like to publish the hours and earnings data for those other five industries.

REASONS FOR CES

While the ES-202 program (covered employment and wage data to be explained in next month's *Trends*) covers most employment, it also lags five to six months and does not produce hours worked data. The need for current information and hours worked figures gives rise to the CES program.

Business, labor, and government use CES information to analyze business and economic conditions, to project future industry and occupational trends, to assist in labor/management negotiations, to locate new plants and industrial areas, to aid in marketing studies, to forecast business cycles, to draw new business to the State, and to determine the demand for labor in their industry. Also, companies use CES information to draw comparisons between their business and the industry or economy as a whole.

Last month's *Trends* had a brief explanation of LAUS or Local Area Unemployment Statistics. It was stated that the CPS (Current Population Survey) was an important source of input for the LAUS program. Because the CPS is the result of household interviews it is frequently referred to as "household data." By the same token the CES program surveys employers or establishments. The resultant CES information is therefore often called "establishment data."

In Wyoming, CES data is published every month on a statewide basis as well as for the Casper and Cheyenne communities. Although estimated and later subject to minor revisions, this information is the most current and one of our most valuable tools.

WYOMING'S HOSPITALS

Of the Consumer Price Index's six categories Medical Care costs have increased substantially more than the others since 1967. Unfortunately there is no indication that the growth in health care costs is going to slow down.

From 1975 to 1980 the U.S. per day hospital costs have risen from $151 to $281, or 86 percent. During this same period Wyoming's per day costs increased 148 percent from $117 to $290. Obviously, the main factor in hospital per day costs would be the daily room charge. From 1976 to 1982 Wyoming's daily room charge doubled from $65 to $130. The U.S. average daily room charge also doubled in that time but is considerably more at $165 a day in 1982. Although Wyoming's health care costs are increasing faster than the national average, Wyoming's costs are still somewhat lower than the nation's average. The 1980 U.S. average cost per stay in a hospital was $2,126. The average cost per stay in a Wyoming hospital was $1,430.

In 1980 Wyoming ranked 44th in the U.S. with 31 hospitals. California had the most with 600, Delaware the fewest with only 15. Wyoming ranked 37th in hospital beds per 100,000 population with 533. The U.S. averaged 602 beds per 100,000 people.

In 1978 Wyoming ranked 48th in health care expenditures per capita at $551 which compares favorably to the national figure of $745. In the U.S. 39 percent more females were discharged from hospitals than males. However, males stay in an average of one day longer.

At the end of 1979 Wyoming's Mental Care Hospitals housed 263 patients. This was a ranking of 44th in the U.S. This translates to 5.8 people for every 10,000 in the state. The 1979 U.S. figure was 6.2 people per 10,000.

In 1978 Wyoming hospitals employed 4,840 individuals. By 1982 this figure had grown by 26 percent to 6,077.

Table 4 lists 28 Wyoming General Hospitals along with some relevant statistics. The table does not list the relatively new hospital in Riverton or either of the two Veterans Administration Hospitals in Cheyenne and Sheridan.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1984	310.7	302.0	336.2	248.4	197.4	313.1	378.0
Annual % Change	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.3	0.9	5.0	6.4

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1984	306.2	301.8	326.2	247.7	196.1	315.5	376.3
Annual % Change	3.0	3.3	1.2	5.3	0.7	5.3	6.5

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN 1984 [1]	MAY 1984 [1]	JUN 1983 [2]	Percent Change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	266,931	260,233	279,465	2.6	- 4.5
Unemployment	14,387	16,350	24,620	-12.0	- 41.6
Employed Labor Force	252,544	243,883	254,845	3.6	- 0.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) [3]	194,600	186,000	194,535	4.6	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	18,483	13,691	18,823	35.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.4% 5.5%*	6.3% 6.4%*	8.8% 8.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.4% 7.1%*	7.2% 7.5%*	10.2% 10.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) [4]	1.8	2.4	4.4	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 565.04	$ 558.03	$ 490.53	1.3	15.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	42.5	39.4	1.4	9.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.11	$ 13.13	$ 12.45	- 0.2	5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	19,433	24,377	51,127	- 20.3	- 62.0
a. Initial	2,042	2,321	3,494	- 12.0	- 41.6
Weeks Compensated	19,068	23,654	60,298	- 19.4	- 68.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,380,512	$ 2,721,107	$ 8,693,957	- 12.5	- 72.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 142.17	$ 128.93	$ 151.68	10.3	- 6.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	5,156	3,277	5,039	57.3	2.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	4,888	2,977	2,819	64.2	73.4
Non-Ag. Placements	4,430	2,451	3,182	80.7	39.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 512.00	$ 500.12	$ 476.85	2.4	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	44.1	43.3	42.5	1.8	3.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.61	$ 11.55	$ 11.22	0.5	3.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	310.7	309.7	298.1	0.3	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.4	311.7	302.4	- 0.1	3.0
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	302.0	301.4	292.0	0.2	3.4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983	JUN 1984	MAY 1984	JUN 1983
Statewide	266,931	260,233	279,465	2.6	- 4.5	14,387	16,350	24,620	5.4	6.3	8.8
Albany	15,254	15,889	15,312	- 4.0	- 0.4	566	665	889	3.7	4.2	5.8
Big Horn	5,575	5,365	6,315	3.9	- 11.7	307	343	617	5.5	6.4	9.8
Campbell	18,026	18,154	20,845	- 0.7	- 13.5	1,005	1,272	1,766	5.6	7.0	8.5
Carbon	9,810	9,606	11,376	2.1	- 13.8	694	791	1,498	7.1	8.2	13.2
Converse	7,195	7,227	7,752	- 0.4	- 7.2	376	482	735	5.2	6.7	9.5
Crook	3,198	2,834	3,247	12.8	- 1.5	117	169	164	3.7	6.0	5.1
Fremont	18,973	19,523	19,783	- 2.8	- 4.1	1,690	2,102	2,137	8.9	10.8	10.8
Goshen	7,374	7,291	7,481	1.1	- 1.4	236	211	412	3.2	2.9	5.5
Hot Springs	3,122	3,061	3,120	2.0	0.1	169	141	222	5.4	4.6	7.1
Johnson	4,487	4,174	4,585	7.5	- 2.1	171	172	307	3.8	4.1	6.7
Laramie	35,860	35,788	36,177	0.2	- 0.9	1,372	1,514	2,392	3.8	4.2	6.6
Lincoln	6,731	6,407	6,558	5.1	2.6	632	677	776	9.4	10.6	11.8
Natrona	40,088	39,977	42,243	0.3	- 5.1	2,507	2,560	4,871	6.3	6.4	11.5
Niobrara	1,803	1,672	1,853	7.8	- 2.7	65	57	183	3.6	3.4	9.9
Park	17,980	14,599	16,825	23.2	6.9	692	642	896	3.8	4.4	5.3
Platte	3,967	4,136	4,418	- 4.1	- 10.2	231	217	373	5.8	5.2	8.4
Sheridan	14,652	14,486	14,359	1.1	2.0	827	897	992	5.6	6.2	6.9
Sublette	2,623	2,539	2,910	3.3	- 9.9	160	192	263	6.1	7.6	9.0
Sweetwater	20,235	20,623	23,674	- 1.9	- 14.5	1,104	1,198	2,664	5.5	5.8	11.3
Teton	10,368	7,393	9,917	40.2	4.5	307	710	467	3.0	9.6	4.7
Uinta	10,408	10,228	11,229	1.8	- 7.3	685	856	1,256	6.6	8.4	11.2
Washakie	5,529	5,544	5,665	- 0.3	- 2.4	223	253	460	4.0	4.6	8.1
Weston	3,672	3,716	3,819	- 1.2	- 3.8	251	227	279	6.8	6.1	7.3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUN 1984[2] Total	MAY 1984 [3] Total	JUN 1983 Total	MAY 1984 to JUN 1984	JUN 1983 to JUN 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	209.2	204.0	208.5	2.5	0.3
Manufacturing	8.1	7.9	8.1	2.5	0.0
Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.8	- 2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.3	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	201.1	196.1	200.4	2.5	0.3
Mining	26.7	25.9	28.0	3.1	- 4.6
Contract Construction	21.4	19.5	18.8	9.7	13.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.4	16.5	16.4	- 0.6	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 3.0	- 5.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.4	5.8	- 1.6	8.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.9	6.8	7.2	1.5	- 4.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.8	44.3	45.3	3.4	1.1
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.9	8.8	0.0	1.1
Retail Trade	36.9	35.4	36.5	4.2	1.1
Food Stores	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.4	5.8	6.0	10.3	6.7
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	12.5	12.9	3.2	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Services	32.1	31.0	35.7	3.5	- 10.1
Personal Services	2.0	1.8	1.8	11.1	11.1
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 1.5	1.6
Government	51.0	51.3	48.5	- 0.6	5.2
Federal Government	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.2	2.8
State & Local Government	43.6	44.4	41.2	- 1.8	5.8
State Government	12.5	12.9	12.6	- 3.1	- 0.8
Local Government	31.1	31.5	28.6	- 1.3	8.7

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUN 1984[2]	MAY 1984[3]	JUN 1983	MAY 1984	JUN 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1984	to JUN 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.0	34.6	33.8	1.2	3.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.6	33.2	32.6	1.2	3.1
Mining	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	6.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	7.1
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Contract Construction	2.7	2.4	2.3	12.5	17.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 1.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 1.7	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.5	5.6	5.8	- 1.8	- 5.2
Government	7.0	6.8	6.4	2.9	9.4
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.3	6.1	5.7	3.3	10.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.4	31.2	29.9	0.6	5.0
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	- 9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.4	30.2	28.8	0.7	5.6
Contract Construction	2.4	2.3	1.9	4.3	26.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.6	3.8	- 5.6	- 10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	6.9	6.9	4.3	4.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Retail Trade	6.3	6.1	6.1	3.3	3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	4.5	0.0	17.8
Government	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	3.1
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

Table 4

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WYOMING

CITY	HOSPITAL	BED CAPACITY	ADULTS ADMITTED	TOTAL BIRTHS	PERCENT OCCUPANCY
Afton	Star Valley Hospital	15	768	207	39%
Buffalo	Memorial Hospital of Johnson County	35	1,271	168	53%
Casper	Memorial Hospital of Natrona County	282	11,290	1,733	59%
Cheyenne	DePaul Hospital	121	4,247	—	64%
Cheyenne	Memorial Hospital of Laramie County	179	5,850	1,007	58%
Cody	West Park County Hospital	42	2,157	258	65%
Douglas	Converse County Memorial Hospital	32	1,362	244	44%
Evanston	Memorial Hospital of Uinta County	22	1,339	222	51%
Evanston	Wyoming State Hospital	350	901	—	76%
Gillette	Memorial Hospital of Campbell County	66	3,766	705	77%
Greybull	South Big Horn County Hospital	28	1,080	85	40%
Jackson	St. John's Hospital	43	2,459	290	52%
Kemmerer	South Lincoln Hospital	20	634	96	32%
Lander	Lander Valley Regional Medical Center	80	3,837	447	77%*
Laramie	Ivinson Memorial Hospital	99	4,597	641	62%
Lovell	North Big Horn Hospital	3	834	109	34%
Lusk	Niobrara County Memorial Hospital	12	314	32	32%
Newcastle	Memorial Hospital of Weston County	30	924	167	31%
Powell	Powell Hospital	47	1,491	276	33%
Rawlins	Memorial Hospital of Carbon County	93	3,757	307	53%
Riverton	Riverton Memorial Hospital	56	2,883	441	58%
Rock Springs	Memorial Hospital of Sweetwater County	100	5,136	1,019	56%
Sheridan	Memorial Hospital of Sheridan County	97	4,413	603	54%
Sundance	Crook County Memorial Hospital	16	855	71	49%
Thermopolis	Memorial Hospital of Hot Springs County	49	1,406	55	44%
Torrington	Community Hospital	56	1,838	185	45%
Wheatland	Memorial Hospital of Platte County	43	1,518	115	44%
Worland	Washakie County Memorial Hospital	36	1,599	240	50%

* **Based on 65 beds through September 1982**
Source: Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS 790 Monthly Report on Employment,
Hours and Earnings for

U.S. Department of Labor

State *(name)* WYOMING (code) 56 Page 1 of 2 Transmittal Date AUGUST 16, 1984 Estimates Adjusted to *(benchmark date)* MARCH 1983

Area *(name)* STATEWIDE (code) 0000 Year 19 84 Month *(name)* JULY (code) 00 **CC 80 = 7**

Published Industry Title	Series Code	All Employees			Production Workers								
					Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Month Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Month Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr Mo Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Curr. Mo. Year Ago
Total Non-Agriculture	000000	209.1	213.1	203.3									
Manufacturing	300005	8.6	8.2	8.4	362.50	371.70	330.75	40.1	41.3	37.5	9.04	9.00	8.82
Durable Goods	300025	4.2	3.8	4.0									
Non-Durable Goods	400015	4.4	4.4	4.4									
Pet. & Coal Products	429005	1.3	1.3	1.4									
Mining	100005	26.9	27.0	28.1	561.17	564.17	522.08	43.2	43.7	41.6	12.99	12.91	12.55
Contract Construction	200005	21.0	22.5	19.3									
Trans. & Public Utilities	500005	16.8	16.8	16.6									
Railroad Transportation	540005	3.2	3.3	3.4									
Trans. Except Railroads	540045	6.5	6.3	6.1									
Utilities	547095	7.1	7.2	7.1									
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	46.2	45.6	46.0									
Wholesale Trade	650005	8.8	8.7	8.7									
Retail Trade	652005	37.4	36.9	37.3									

SO-235 (Rev. May 1978)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM ON OTHER SIDE

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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10/16/84 S8895-1 A

WYOMING

VOL. 21 NO. 6 JULY 1984

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	July '84	June '84
Labor Force	262,056	270,600
Employment	248,559	256,180
Unemployment	13,497	14,420
Rate (Raw)	5.2	5.3
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	5.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.99	$12.91
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	43.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.5	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.62	$11.58
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	43.5
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	311.7	310.7
Denver (Bimonthly)	349.9	
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.1	+4.1

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see this article:

— ES-202 Covered Employment and Wage Data

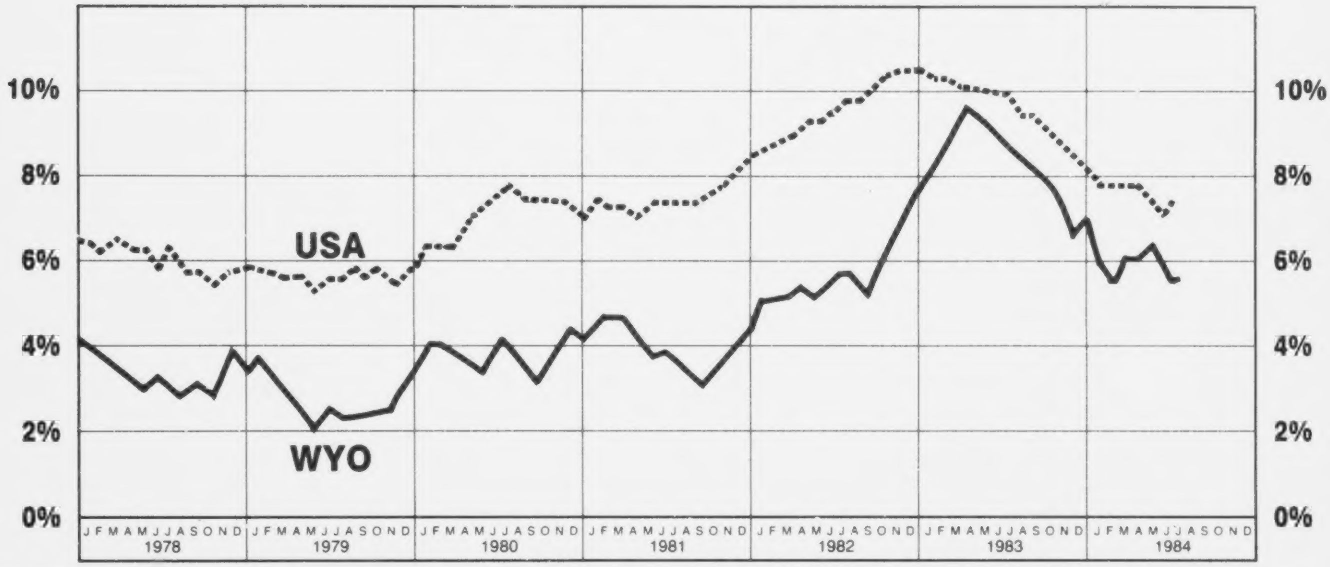
THE NATIONAL TREND

U.S. employment fell and unemployment increased, according to seasonally adjusted data released for July by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The civilian unemployment rate rose four-tenths of a point from June to 7.5 percent. The rate has fallen by 3.2 percent from a high in November 1982, and the number of unemployed has declined by 3.3 million. On the other hand, total employment, as measured by the household survey, fell by 355,000 during the month.

AUGUST'S RATE HOLDS

The recently released national unemployment rate for August remained the same as in July—7.5 percent seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

WYOMING FOLLOWS SUIT

Within the state, July's unadjusted unemployment rate notched down just one-tenth of a percent to 5.2, while the seasonally adjusted rate edged upward a tenth of a percent to 5.5. This lack of fluctuation in the preliminary estimates strongly suggests economic activity is very static. There is one bright spot in the statistics, however. July's unemployment rate is down nearly three full points from the July 1983 estimate of 8.1 percent.

AROUND THE STATE

Fremont County's unemployment was highest, at 8.6 percent and Lincoln County was next with 8.2. Natrona County continued its two year trend of having the most jobless, over 2,300, which represents one out of every six unemployed in the state. Teton County again had the lowest unemployment, as it did in June, at 2.5 percent. Washakie and Crook Counties followed with rates of 2.8 and 2.9 percent respectively.

July's labor force, at 262,100, reflected the normal over the month dip from the June figure of 270,600, due in large part to an easing off of students seeking summer work and graduates seeking full time employment. In July the labor force continues down from a year ago, over 10,400 individuals or four percentage points. This decline is evidenced in 16 out of 23 counties as a tight job market and out-migration of the unemployed continues to shrink the labor force of the Cowboy State. Only Lincoln, Park, and Teton counties indicated annual labor force growth in excess of two percent. Yellowstone Park employment is now included in Park and Teton counties and although 1984 does not appear to be a banner year for tourism, it has given the Cody and Jackson area an economic shot in the arm.

EXPLANATION OF ES-202 COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE DATA

Every three months Wyoming employers are required to file a Quarterly Wage and Contribution Report (WYO-47). This report is the source for lots of valuable information including the "State and County Summary of Covered Employment and Total Payrolls by Industry", which is produced by the Research and Analysis Section. It is most often referred to as the Covered Employment Report. Generally the term "covered" means that those companies and their employees are covered by state and federal unemployment insurance tax laws.

The WYO-47 form requests specific information including the number of employees and new hires each month, total wages paid, taxable wages, and a payment for the unemployment insurance taxes owed by that employer for that quarter. What happens to this information and who uses it are two pertinent questions that arise.

The previously mentioned Covered Employment Report is a quarterly publication (an annual summary is also published) that takes five months to compile. It is free and available upon request. Although not totally current, this information is detailed, accurate, and covers the universe instead of just a sample of it. The U.S. Department of Labor estimated that unemployment insurance covered 88.3% of the total civilian employment. The nearly 12% not covered include: all self employeds, many agriculture workers, unpaid family workers, and many elected and appointed government officials.

The report provides a summary of total covered employment, total wages, and average weekly wages. The data is compiled for the entire state, for each county, and by industry. This makes it possible to determine the number of people and total wages paid for any industry in any specific county. This makes it possible for an employer to see if he is paying the industry's average wage to his workers. He can also determine what percent of the total employment his company has in that industry in that county.

Covered employment and wage data is always in demand by federal and local government, private researchers, labor unions, corporate management and a variety of other users. The information is used for many things including collective bargaining and preparing economic forecasts. The data is also a major ingredient in determining unemployment rates.

For the state government, covered employment data is the basis for actuarial studies and evaluation of the financial solvency of the state's unemployment insurance trust fund. Nationally, the Department of Commerce uses data from the report to estimate the total wage and salary component for national personal income and gross national product. State and county planners find this type of information useful.

State and federal laws have certain disclosure requirements that protect individual employers from being identified. Employment and wage data can not be released if the number of employers comprising an industry is less than four, or if a single employer provides more than 80% of that industry-county line total. Where these conditions exist, the line is either deleted or combined with another line in the report.

In addition to the WYO-47 the Research and Analysis Section also utilizes a Multicounty report to produce the Covered Employment Report. Because return of this form is not mandatory and because we want to have the most complete and accurate data possible, **WE STRONGLY ENCOURAGE COMPANIES RECEIVING THE MULTICOUNTY MULTI-INDUSTRY EMPLOYER'S REPORT TO PLEASE TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO FILL THEM OUT AND RETURN THEM.**

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1984	311.7	303.2	338.1	249.7	196.6	312.9	380.3
Annual % Change	4.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	0.8	4.2	6.3

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1984	307.5	302.8	328.7	249.0	195.3	315.2	378.5
Annual % Change	3.1	3.7	1.7	5.3	0.7	4.4	6.4

EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

We want to encourage anyone receiving questionnaires from the Employment Security Commission to please take ten minutes to fill them out and return them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow you or your business to be identified. The information compiled from the survey is intended to be used by these employers as well as government officials and planners. Right now the state is authorized to publish monthly hours and earnings data for only two (mining and manufacturing) of the seven major industries. Our CES staff is working very hard to increase the sample size (presently its around 1,550 employers). Employer response is of utmost importance in helping to create an adequate sample. In addition to the employment levels now published for all industries, we also would very much like to publish the hours and earnings data for those other five industries.

WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME RANKING DROPS TO 18TH IN 1983

During the past decade Wyoming's per capita income, as ranked among the states, has taken a roller coaster ride. From 1975, with a per capita income of $6,119 and 14th ranking, nationally, Wyoming's ranking climbed steadily to 4th place in 1980 and 1981. Then, on the downhill side, it dropped to 8th in 1982 and 18th in 1983 to $11,911, a mere two percent above the national average. This compares to 1981, when Wyoming's per capita income was 15 percent above the national level. Only Oklahoma, with a 1.0 percent decline, and Wyoming, down 2.5 percent, experienced an actual decline in per capita income in 1983 from 1982.

WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME

	WYOMING				U.S.	
	% OF NAT. AVG.	RANK AMONG STATES	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.	PER CAP. PERS. INC.	PER CAP. PERS. INC.	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YR.
1975	105	14	7.8	6,119	5,842	7.2
1976	107	12	11.0	6,791	6,367	9.0
1977	108	11	11.0	7,535	6,984	9.7
1978	111	7	14.8	8,650	7,772	11.3
1979	114	5	13.9	9,850	8,651	11.3
1980	116	4	11.9	11,018	9,494	9.7
1981	115	4	9.9	12,111	10,544	11.1
1982	110	8	0.9	12,222	11,113	5.4
1983	102	18	- 2.5	11,911	11,685	5.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section, August 1984

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Table 3 and the trends analyzed in this section are extracted from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

In July, Contract Construction employment continued to post the highest private sector annual worker growth, up 1,700 workers or a 9 percent gain over July of 1983. Construction projects this year are concentrated on street and highway construction and repair. Local government employment is up sharply, 5,500 persons annually, due primarily to additional hiring for street and local construction projects. The Service industry saw employment decrease by 2,000 which is a 6 percent decline from a year ago. Trade, Manufacturing, Transportation, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors reflect about the same employment levels as a year ago.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUL 1984 [1]	JUN 1984 [1]	JUL 1983 [2]	Percent Change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	262,056	270,600	272,493	- 3.2	- 3.8
Unemployment	13,497	14,420	22,145	- 6.4	- 39.1
Employed Labor Force	248,559	256,180	250,348	- 3.0	- 0.7
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) [3]	191,100	194,600	191,116	- 1.8	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	16,635	18,483	16,941	-10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.2% 5.5%*	5.3% 5.4%*	8.1% 8.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.5% 7.5%*	7.4% 7.1%*	9.4% 9.5%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) [4]	1.6%	1.8%	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 561.17	$ 564.17	$ 522.08	- 0.5	7.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	43.7	41.6	- 1.1	3.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.99	$ 12.91	$ 12.55	0.6	3.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	14,024	19,433	39,996	- 27.8	- 65.0
a. Initial	1,759	2,042	3,364	- 13.9	- 47.7
Weeks Compensated	11,714	16,744	42,480	- 30.0	- 72.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,667,539	$ 2,380,512	$ 6,466,146	- 30.0	- 74.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 142.35	$ 142.17	$ 152.22	0.1	- 6.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,265	5,156	3,665	-36.7	-10.9
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,745	4,888	2,533	-23.4	47.8
Non-Ag. Placements	2,868	4,430	3,160	-35.3	- 9.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 501.98	$ 503.73	$ 474.47	- 0.3	5.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	43.5	42.1	- 0.7	2.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.62	$ 11.58	$ 11.27	0.3	3.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	311.7	310.7	299.3	0.3	4.1
Producer Prices, All Commodities	312.0	311.4	303.2	0.2	2.9
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	303.2	302.0	292.0	0.4	3.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUL 1984	JUN 1984	JUL 1983	%CHANGE JUN-JUL	%CHANGE JUL-JUL	JUL 1984	JUN 1984	JUL 1983	JUL 1984	JUN 1984	JUL 1983
Statewide	262,056	270,600	272,493	- 3.2	- 3.8	13,497	14,420	22,145	5.2	5.3	8.1
Albany	15,075	15,617	15,102	- 3.5	- 0.2	521	568	880	3.5	3.6	5.8
Big Horn	5,288	5,675	5,911	- 6.8	- 10.5	288	307	527	5.4	5.4	8.9
Campbell	17,673	18,506	20,284	- 4.5	- 12.9	751	1,009	1,515	4.2	5.5	7.5
Carbon	9,524	9,988	10,883	- 4.6	- 12.5	613	696	1,301	6.4	7.0	12.0
Converse	7,103	7,320	7,492	- 3.0	- 5.2	443	377	632	6.2	5.2	8.4
Crook	3,076	3,260	3,125	- 5.6	- 1.6	90	117	152	2.9	3.6	4.9
Fremont	18,038	19,318	18,743	- 6.6	- 3.8	1,556	1,693	1,959	8.6	8.8	10.5
Goshen	7,275	7,530	7,287	- 3.4	- 0.2	295	238	388	4.1	3.2	5.3
Hot Springs	3,030	3,186	3,027	- 4.9	0.1	121	169	172	4.0	5.3	5.7
Johnson	4,172	4,449	4,368	- 6.2	- 4.5	124	171	227	3.0	3.8	5.2
Laramie	34,896	36,466	36,470	- 4.3	- 4.3	1,400	1,374	2,297	4.0	3.8	6.3
Lincoln	6,533	6,822	6,387	- 4.2	2.3	536	632	717	8.2	9.3	11.2
Natrona	39,887	40,521	39,522	- 1.6	0.9	2,342	2,512	4,593	5.9	6.2	11.6
Niobrara	1,725	1,822	1,694	- 5.3	1.8	112	65	145	6.5	3.6	8.6
Park	18,044	17,693	17,652	2.0	2.2	611	690	716	3.4	3.9	4.1
Platte	3,897	4,162	4,180	- 6.4	- 6.8	236	233	356	6.1	5.6	8.5
Sheridan	14,277	14,804	14,027	- 3.6	1.8	746	830	897	5.2	5.6	6.4
Sublette	2,549	2,704	2,672	- 5.7	- 4.6	139	159	164	5.5	5.9	6.1
Sweetwater	19,753	20,549	22,601	- 3.9	- 12.6	1,337	1,108	2,425	6.8	5.4	10.7
Teton	10,885	10,362	10,623	5.0	2.5	267	309	363	2.5	3.0	3.4
Uinta	10,439	10,527	11,082	- 0.8	- 5.8	683	687	1,027	6.5	6.5	9.3
Washakie	5,383	5,598	5,554	- 3.8	- 3.1	152	224	414	2.8	4.0	7.5
Weston	3,534	3,721	3,807	- 5.0	- 7.2	134	251	278	3.8	6.7	7.3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUL 1984[2] Total	JUN 1984[3] Total	JUL 1983 Total	JUN 1984 to JUL 1984	JUL 1983 to JUL 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	209.1	213.1	203.3	- 1.9	2.9
Manufacturing	8.6	8.2	8.4	4.9	2.4
Durable Goods	4.2	3.8	4.0	10.5	5.0
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	200.5	204.9	194.9	- 2.1	2.9
Mining	26.9	27.0	28.1	- 0.4	- 4.3
Contract Construction	21.0	22.5	19.3	- 6.7	8.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	16.6	0.0	1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 3.0	- 5.9
Transportation except Railroads	6.5	6.3	6.1	3.2	6.6
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	7.1	7.2	7.1	- 1.4	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.2	45.6	46.0	1.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.7	8.7	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	37.4	36.9	37.3	1.4	0.3
Food Stores	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.4	6.2	6.4	3.2	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.2	13.0	13.3	1.5	- 0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 1.3
Services	34.3	34.4	36.3	- 0.3	- 5.5
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Medical & Other Health Services	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	0.0
Government	47.6	50.9	40.8	- 6.5	16.7
Federal Government	8.6	8.5	7.3	1.2	17.8
State & Local Government	39.0	42.4	33.6	- 8.0	16.1
State Government	12.3	12.5	12.4	- 1.6	- 0.8
Local Government	26.7	29.9	21.2	- 10.7	25.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JUL 1984[2]	JUN 1984[3]	JUL 1983	JUN 1984	JUL 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1984	to JUL 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.3	35.4	31.7	- 0.3	11.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	16.7
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.9	34.0	30.5	- 0.3	11.1
Mining	5.4	5.3	4.8	1.9	12.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.8	4.7	4.2	2.1	14.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.8	2.3	0.0	21.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.8	9.4	9.2	4.3	6.5
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.9	8.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Services	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	0.0
Government	6.2	6.9	4.2	- 10.1	47.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	6.2	3.5	- 11.3	57.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.8	32.1	29.4	- 4.0	4.8
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	- 9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.8	31.1	28.3	- 4.2	5.3
Contract Construction	2.3	2.4	2.0	- 4.2	15.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.7	3.8	- 8.1	- 10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.3	7.0	2.7	7.1
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.2	1.5	6.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Services & Miscellaneous	5.7	5.9	4.9	- 3.4	16.3
Government	9.1	10.0	8.9	- 9.0	2.2
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	6.7	7.6	6.6	- 11.8	1.5

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[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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11/6/84 S8895-1 A

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 21 NO. 7 AUG. 1984

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	August '84	July '84
Labor Force	261,085	263,782
Employment	248,404	250,299
Unemployment	12,681	13,483
Rate (Raw)	4.9	5.1
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	5.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.86	$12.86
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.4	42.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.5	7.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.53	$11.57
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.7	43.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	313.0	311.7
Denver (Bimonthly)		349.9
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	+4.1

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see this article:

— OES: Occupational Employment Statistics

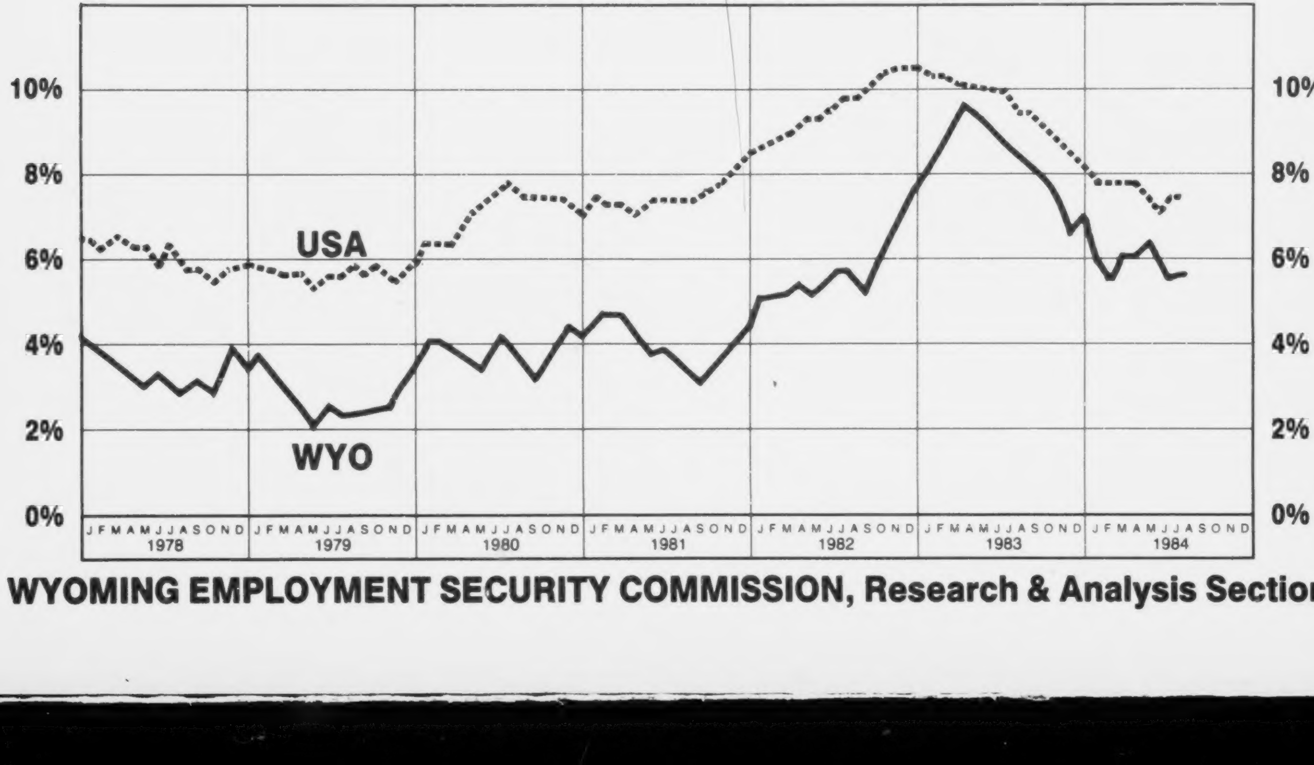
THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that U.S. employment declined, by 425,000 to 105 million workers, and the number of unemployed and the rate, seasonally adjusted at 8.5 million workers and 7.5 percent, remained virtually unchanged over the month in August. Job losers accounted for half of the total unemployment in August, well below the recessionary high of 63 percent when unemployment registered 10.7 percent in November of 1982. The August rate of 7.5 percent was the same as in May and July.

SEPTEMBER RATE JUST RELEASED FOR U.S.

The recently released national unemployment rate for September remained about the same as in August—7.4 percent seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SHARPLY FROM YEAR AGO

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment in August continued at 5.5 percent, the same as July, and two full percentage points below the national average. Additionally, the August rate is down three percentage points from the 8.5 percent recorded in August 1983. In August unemployment numbered 12,700 jobseekers, the lowest number since March of 1982, and down dramatically from 20,300 a year ago.

This continuing annual decline in unemployment, since the fall of 1983, does not indicate an increased level of hiring or new job opportunities in all industrial sectors. While some industrial sectors have indicated substantial growth others continue below year ago levels, a mixed bag. Total employment in August, as well as the preceding months in 1984, has been virtually static from year ago levels.

Continuing out-migration of the unemployed appears to be a major factor in annual unemployment declines. In fact, a large portion of this decline can be attributed to the growing numbers of people who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. In August, statistics indicate that almost a third of the total unemployed have exhausted their benefits in Wyoming.

Most economic indicators, however, seem to indicate a slightly brighter economic picture than a year ago. Certainly, with the number of jobseekers down, competition for available employment is not as severe as it once was.

INDUSTRIAL TRENDS

Table 3 and the trends analyzed in this section are extracted from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

In August, Contract Construction employment is up by 4,600 workers, nearly 25 percent more than in August of 1983. In 1984, construction projects are concentrated on street, road, and highway construction and repair.

Local government employment is booming, up 4,700 workers and almost 22 percent annually, again due primarily to additional hiring for street and local construction projects. Federal employment is also up from increased hiring, mainly in national forests and parks.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employment is virtually static over the year as are Manufacturing, Transportation & Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and State Government.

Mining workers remain down by 1,800, or over six percent from a year ago. Services was also down 1,600, a four percent decline over the year.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The most recent data available for all states is from July. Wyoming's seasonally unadjusted unemployment stood at 5.1 percent. Of the bordering states Montana, Idaho, and Utah had higher rates of 7.4, 6.4, and 6.0 percent respectively. On the other side of the coin Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado had lower rates of 3.9, 3.8, and 4.9 percent respectively. South Dakota's figure was the lowest in the nation followed by Nebraska. West Virginia continued with the highest unemployment in the nation at 14.5 percent.

WYOMING'S ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY DROPS TO 13TH IN 1983

Wyoming, which had a significant drop in construction wages in 1983, had the only decline in annual pay among all States with an over the year drop of 0.8 percent. The 1983 annual average pay of over 89 million workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance and 88 percent of all civilian employment in the U.S. was $17,544, up 4.8 percent over the year.

Wyoming's annual pay at $17,840, a scant 1.7 percent above the U.S. average, was down from $17,990 in 1982. The 1983 ranking of the Cowboy State, at 13th, plummeted from 4th in 1982 when the average wage was 7.5 percent above the national average.

Alaska had the highest average annual pay among the states at $28,720. Michigan came next with $19,712 followed by New York and California at $19,694 and $19,038. Neighboring South Dakota had the lowest annual pay at $13,188.

CASPER'S ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY RANKS 27TH AMONG METROPOLITAN AREAS

Casper fell from a 1982 ranking of 15th, among 315 metropolitan statistical areas of 50,000 or more population to 27th in 1983 with an average pay of $19,617 among workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance. This was still 7.9 percent higher than the all metropolitan area average of $18,183 and well above the Wyoming annual average pay of $17,840 in 1983.

While all 315 MSA's averaged a 5.0 percent gain over the year in 1983, Casper's annual pay was up a dismal 0.7 percent. Only 15 MSA's gained less in Wages over the year.

Anchorage, a high cost-of-living area, lead with an average 1983 pay level of $27,570. Flint, Michigan was next at $23,271 followed by San Jose, California at $22,288. Jacksonville, North Carolina had the lowest annual pay at $11,654.

WYOMING COUNTIES

The August labor force, at 261,100, was down just a bit - about one percent from July's level of 263,800, and continues to shrink from year ago levels. In August the labor force was down 10,300, or almost four percent from August 1983 mainly due to the decline in the unemployed sector. This decline is evidenced in 15 out of 23 counties and is due to a continuing tight labor market coupled with the continuing out-migration of the unemployed who believe job opportunities in their skills are better outside Wyoming. Only Park County indicated an annual growth rate in excess of two percent. For more detail refer to Table 2.

EXPLANATION OF OES OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Until recently, the only readily available data concerning industry staffing patterns was Census of Population data. While the census has been proven to be a valuable source of occupational data for many purposes, it lacks sufficient industry and occupational detail, and becomes outdated. This lack of detailed, current data on industry staffing patterns led in 1970 to the development of a new statistical program called the OES program.

The OES program is a cooperative Federal-State effort. The U.S. Department of Labor's, Bureau of Labor statistics is responsible for technical and methodological aspects of the program, while the Wyoming Employment Security Commission's Research & Analysis Section is responsible for the "on-line" operation of the program at the state level.

The OES program has three major elements:

1. The OES Survey
2. The National/State Industry-Occupation Matrix System
3. The State Occupational Projections Program

The OES Survey is a periodic mail survey of a sample of establishments in the nonfarm wage and salary sector of the economy to obtain employment by occupation. The survey is conducted by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission over a three-year cycle. Manufacturing industries and hospitals are surveyed in the first year; one-half of the nonmanufacturing the second year; and the remainder of nonmanufacturing industries the third year. Data are collected from employing establishments primarily by mail with telephone follow ups and personal visits when an establishment's response is critical to the survey. The OES survey is based on a random sample, stratified by industry and size, and designed to represent the "universe" of establishments covered in the survey. These data are then used to estimate total nonfarm wage and salary employment by occupation and industry for the state.

The National/State Industry-Occupation (I-O) Matrix system is designed to provide individual matrices for each state. The matrix is a model representing the occupational staffing patterns of each industry. Basically, the I-O matrix reflects the typical or average staffing pattern of each industry in terms of the ratio or percent of occupational employment in each industry to total employment in each industry. This matrix is the base for the third part of the OES program, the projections.

The State Occupational Projections program encompasses the development and dissemination of estimates and projection of occupational informaion for the state. This element of the OES program provides for the development and improvement of procedures and methodologies for making current estimates and projections of occupational demand and supply. Results of this are then published.

Wyoming's OES program is currently surveying selected nonmanufacturing industries. Publications of past surveys are available and soon the results of the 1983 survey of Manufacturing and Hospitals will be available. Also available is the 1983 publication of Occupational Projections.

EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

We want to encourage anyone receiving questionnaires from the Employment Security Commission to please take ten minutes to fill them out and return them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow you or your business to be identified. The information compiled from the survey is intended to be used by these employers as well as government officials and planners. Right now the state is authorized to publish monthly hours and earnings data for only two (mining and manufacturing) of the seven major industries. Our CES staff is working very hard to increase the sample size (presently its around 1,550 employers). Employer response is of utmost importance in helping to create an adequate sample. In addition to the employment levels now published for all industries, we also would very much like to publish the hours and earnings data for those other five industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1984	313.0	304.8	339.5	251.1	200.1	312.9	381.9
Annual % Change	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.4	1.4	3.5	6.1

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1984	310.3	304.5	334.2	250.3	199.0	315.2	380.1
Annual % Change	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.3	1.4	3.7	6.2

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUG 1984 [1]	JUL 1984 [1]	AUG 1983 [2]	Percent Change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	261,085	263,782	271,400	- 1.0	- 3.8
Unemployment	12,681	13,483	20,257	- 5.9	- 37.4
Employed Labor Force	248,404	250,299	251,143	- 0.8	- 1.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) [3]	193,500	191,100	193,477	1.3	0.0
b. Agriculture [3]	16,649	16,635	16,772	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	4.9% 5.5%*	5.1% 5.5%*	7.5% 8.5%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 7.5%*	7.5% 7.5%*	9.2% 9.5%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) [4]	1.4%	1.6%	3.1%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 558.12	$ 546.55	$ 521.25	2.1	7.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.4	42.5	41.8	2.1	3.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.86	$ 12.86	$ 12.47	0.0	3.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	15,661	14,024	29,426	11.7	- 46.8
a. Initial	1,917	1,759	2,816	9.0	- 31.9
Weeks Compensated	12,930	11,714	34,251	10.4	- 62.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,856,881	$ 1,667,539	$ 5,175,789	11.4	- 64.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 143.61	$ 142.35	$ 151.11	0.9	- 5.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,545	3,265	3,537	39.2	28.5
Non-Ag. Openings Received	5,112	3,745	2,465	36.5	107.4
Non-Ag. Placements	3,988	2,868	2,984	39.1	33.6
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 503.86	$ 499.82	$ 479.25	0.8	5.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	43.2	42.6	1.1	2.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.53	$ 11.57	$ 11.25	- 0.3	2.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	313.0	311.7	300.3	0.4	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.9	312.0	304.7	- 0.4	2.0
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	304.8	303.2	292.2	0.5	4.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUG 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1983	%CHANGE JUL-AUG	%CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1983	AUG 1984	JUL 1984	AUG 1983
Statewide	261,085	263,782	271,400	- 1.0	- 3.8	12,681	13,483	20,257	4.9	5.1	7.5
Albany	15,256	15,373	15,056	- 0.8	1.3	493	512	783	3.2	3.3	5.2
Big Horn	5,240	5,310	5,775	- 1.3	- 9.3	277	298	420	5.3	5.6	7.3
Campbell	18,167	18,196	20,043	- 0.2	- 9.4	829	759	1,276	4.6	4.2	6.4
Carbon	9,329	9,538	10,722	- 2.2	- 13.0	415	615	1,121	4.5	6.4	10.5
Converse	6,991	7,151	7,402	- 2.2	- 5.6	379	453	582	5.4	6.3	7.9
Crook	3,090	3,091	3,111	0.0	- 0.7	118	92	154	3.8	3.0	5.0
Fremont	17,998	18,119	18,513	- 0.7	- 2.8	1,410	1,559	1,622	7.8	8.6	8.8
Goshen	7,343	7,311	7,282	0.4	0.8	342	303	361	4.7	4.1	5.0
Hot Springs	3,005	3,045	2,971	- 1.3	1.1	115	120	137	3.8	3.9	4.6
Johnson	4,166	4,193	4,331	- 0.6	- 3.8	105	125	190	2.5	3.0	4.4
Laramie	34,543	35,388	36,301	- 2.4	- 4.8	1,310	1,387	2,225	3.8	3.9	6.1
Lincoln	6,347	6,562	6,252	- 3.3	1.5	343	539	567	5.4	8.2	9.1
Natrona	39,660	39,754	40,084	- 0.2	- 1.1	2,164	2,303	4,054	5.5	5.8	10.1
Niobrara	1,674	1,740	1,649	- 3.8	1.5	79	121	111	4.7	7.0	6.7
Park	17,777	18,133	17,350	- 2.0	2.5	612	609	653	3.4	3.4	3.8
Platte	3,930	3,914	4,218	0.4	- 6.8	306	242	424	7.8	6.2	10.1
Sheridan	14,324	14,250	14,085	0.5	1.7	879	745	933	6.1	5.2	6.6
Sublette	2,481	2,566	2,706	- 3.3	- 8.3	98	147	215	4.0	5.7	7.9
Sweetwater	19,528	19,688	22,728	- 0.8	- 14.1	1,174	1,319	2,511	6.0	6.7	11.0
Teton	10,754	10,871	10,600	- 1.1	1.5	235	270	335	2.2	2.5	3.2
Uinta	10,576	10,635	11,064	- 0.6	- 4.4	600	677	951	5.7	6.4	8.6
Washakie	5,378	5,411	5,422	- 0.6	- 0.8	243	156	393	4.5	2.9	7.2
Weston	3,528	3,545	3,732	- 0.5	- 5.5	154	132	238	4.4	3.7	6.4

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	AUG 1984[2]	JUL 1984 [3]	AUG 1983	JUL 1984 to AUG 1984	AUG 1983 to AUG 1984
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	211.1	210.8	204.1	0.1	3.4
Manufacturing	8.8	8.6	8.5	2.3	3.5
Durable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	4.9
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	202.3	202.2	195.6	-0.0	3.4
Mining	27.2	26.9	29.0	1.1	6.2
Contract Construction	23.2	22.3	18.6	4.0	24.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.4	16.9	16.3	- 3.0	0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.3	- 6.1	- 6.1
Transportation except Railroads	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 1.5	3.2
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.9	7.1	6.8	- 2.8	1.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	46.1	46.2	46.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	8.8	- 1.1	- 2.3
Retail Trade	37.5	37.5	37.4	0.0	0.3
Food Stores	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.6	6.4	6.4	3.1	3.1
Eating & Drinking Places	13.0	13.2	13.4	- 1.5	- 3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.6	7.7	7.8	- 1.3	- 2.6
Services	34.8	34.8	36.4	0.0	- 4.4
Personal Services	2.0	1.9	1.7	5.3	17.6
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	- 1.5
Government	47.0	47.4	41.3	- 0.8	13.8
Federal Government	8.4	8.6	7.3	- 2.3	15.1
State & Local Government	38.6	38.8	34.0	- 0.5	13.5
State Government	12.0	12.3	12.1	- 2.4	- 0.8
Local Government	26.6	26.5	21.9	0.4	21.5

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	AUG 1984[2]	JUL 1984 [3]	AUG 1983	JUL 1984 to AUG 1984	AUG 1983 to AUG 1984
	Total	Total	Total		
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.6	35.2	32.0	1.1	11.3
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	1.2	- 6.7	16.7
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.6	0.5	- 16.6	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	34.2	33.7	30.8	1.5	11.0
Mining	5.5	5.4	4.9	1.9	12.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	11.6
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	40.0
Contract Construction	3.0	2.8	2.4	7.1	25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.1	2.2	2.4	- 4.5	- 12.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.6	9.6	9.2	0.0	4.3
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 2.8	- 2.8
Retail Trade	6.1	6.0	5.6	1.7	8.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
Government	6.3	6.2	4.4	1.6	43.2
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.6	5.5	3.7	1.8	51.4
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.0	31.4	29.5	- 1.3	5.1
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	- 9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.0	30.4	28.4	- 1.3	5.6
Contract Construction	2.3	2.5	2.1	- 8.0	9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.5	3.7	3.6	- 5.4	- 2.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.7	7.6	7.1	1.3	8.5
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.3	1.5	7.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.8	1.7	- 5.6	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.7	21.7
Government	8.8	9.1	8.9	- 3.3	1.1
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.4	6.7	6.5	- 4.5	- 1.5

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[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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